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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING, AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good-will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands for ages yet to come.

Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1860.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A strong movement is going on in the Border States, on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great Middle Confederacy, to be called the Central World States, or federal Republic of Washington. It includes New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the North West, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, on the other.

Men high in position and influence favor this scheme, which will be soon suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney-General Black, to be Secretary of State, which was confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The object of Secretary Thompson's mission from Mississippi to Raleigh, is to effect a co-operation of the Southern States, in case Lincoln's administration commits any overt act against the South.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 15, 1860.—Hon. F. W. Pickens, late U. S. Minister to Russia, has just been elected Governor by a vote of 82 to 64 for Mr. Johnson. Gen. W. W. Harllee, of Marion District, has been chosen Lieutenant-Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—Gov. Pickens was inaugurated at two o'clock yesterday, and both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday next.

The State Convention met at noon. Gen. Jamieson was elected President. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed, who were authorized to report an ordinance for secession. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The small pox has become epidemic at Columbia and Camden. There is a great panic in consequence among the citizens and strangers. It is feared the disease will be carried over the State.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Senator Toombs is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in which he says the Constitution should be amended, and the amendments be such as neither could be evaded or resisted by the Abolition States, and as would give full security to Southern rights. He thinks it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action or amendment in regard to the Personal Liberty Bills. If the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in this, then he urges Georgia to secede, at the latest, by the 4th of March.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 18.—A strong address to the people of the State has been published denouncing the unconstitutionality of the Personal Liberty bill, and recommending its repeal. It is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, R. B. Curtis, late Judge of the Supreme Court U. S., ex-Governor Lincoln, Messrs. Clifford, Washburn, Gardner and other eminent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

The Secession Manifesto.—This document issued from Washington on Friday last, as noted in Monday's Observer, was signed by 29 of the 120 Congressmen from the South. Among them Messrs. Craig and Ruffin of N. C. The following is the Manifesto:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

"The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union through the agency of committees, congressional legislation or constitutional amendments, is extinguished; and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. In our judgment, the Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. We are satisfied the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate State secession—that the primary object of each slave-holding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a Union with hostile States."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

DESERTING THE COUNTRY IN ITS TIME OF NEED.—There has seldom been presented in any country a more pitiable spectacle than that of the resignations of Secretaries Cobb and Cass. It is proverbially said that "rats desert a sinking ship," from the instinct of self-preservation. But the rats neither bring the ship into its sinking condition nor have the power to do anything towards saving it. They are mere interloping vermin, who have sneaked into the ship as a place of refuge for the sake of its fat pickings. Our Secretaries, on the contrary, have been honored, invited in, entrusted with the command of the ship. They have brought her to the verge of ruin. She is about to strike on a fatal rock; and these men, her highest officers, ingloriously desert her in the hour of peril, leaving the crew, dispirited by their defection, to grope their way through the dark storm if they can, or perish with the wreck.

It may be argued, that the country loses nothing by the desertion of timid time-servers like these, who are only fit to float with the current in times of peace and prosperity. That would be true if it were not that they selected the very worst time to desert. Cobb got the Treasury empty, and then abandoned it, leaving hundreds of unpaid claims knocking at its door. He waited till he saw the government dishonored, and then, when too late, gave place to a new man, unfamiliar with the duties of the office and the financial resources and responsibilities of the country, and not likely to make himself familiar with them during the ten weeks to which his service is limited. Cass had no such trial to encounter in his department: there was no foreign complication there. But he makes a pretence of a difference with the President on a military matter, with which he of all the Cabinet had the least to do, and deserts just when the retirement of a life-long office holder is calculated to have the most injurious effect upon the public mind—to depress the hopes of the friends of the Union—to elate the disunionists and instigate them to put forth a manifesto urging immediate secession—to sink State and other stocks—in short, to precipitate the crisis which all but the maddest of all madmen, North and South, deplore.

Such are the men, and such their actions, with whom Democracy has cursed our country! Revelling in the spoils, basking in the honors, but deserting in the day of trial and danger!

NO SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.—We opposed Gov. Ellis's proposed Conference of the Southern States because we believed it, and still believe it, to have been a device to precipitate North Carolina into secession and disunion, and because we do not approve of a Southern Convention first and a North Carolina Convention afterwards—"putting the cart before the horse"—as he advised. But the Columbia South Carolinian takes quite a different view of the proposal. It says:—

"The cry of co-operation of all the Southern States through a General Conference is a device to prevent the movement [secession.] *This South Carolina is determined to defeat.* She is backed by a party in every Southern State, *and she can and will defeat it, even if it takes the issue of war to effect it.* She knows no danger equal to that of submission, and that danger she will peril every thing to avert."

It is plain from the whole tenor of Gov. Ellis's message that *he* had no wish "to prevent the movement." As the Raleigh Standard says, "He is committed to disunion."

But our purpose in quoting the above paragraph was to give our North Carolina readers another example of the insolence of South Carolina. Because she thinks that the South is opposed to and would overrule her rash act, she will not consult with them, though some of them are ten-fold more interested in the question than herself. And she means to precipitate them into disunion knowing that they, and not herself, will have to bear the brunt of the battles that will follow—knowing and avowing, that they stand between her and danger.

If there is one spark of pride or of patriotism in the other Southern States—as we feel sure there is—these insolent refusals to consult the feelings or interests of any of her sister States will have their proper effect. They will let her pursue her own course—*alone.*

A CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.—We are glad to see that Gov. Morehead has expressed himself in favor of a confederacy of the Central free and Slave States, in the event of a dissolution of the present Union. See the interesting letters of an occasional correspondent at Raleigh.

Another gentleman of great intelligence and experience, and sound judgment, writes us in regard to that idea as follows:—

"I have read carefully your last issue. It strikes me as presenting the best practicable alternative which I have heard suggested. I cannot tolerate the idea of belonging to a government under the lead of South Carolina. The plan you discuss will leave us in a strong and conservative government—strong enough to repel the rebellious elements North and South of us. I fear however that the suffering of the poor in New York, Philadelphia and other crowded towns North will lead to dangerous riots. God only knows where we drift."

SADLY ELOQUENT.—A letter from a friend, in the up country, received this morning, says,—

"An age has elapsed in the few weeks since I had the pleasure of seeing you. A great country has fallen without even the roll of a hostile drum—

Shall she expire,
And unavenged!

I suppose not. It *was* a country too rich with the most exuberant gifts of freedom, for its destruction, by those whom it blessed, not to be visited upon the heads of those who destroyed, and those who stood by as accomplices. How can it, in the nature of things, be permitted to us, without punishment, to waste such great gifts! Are spendthrifts of liberty the only spendthrifts who do not come to want? We shall see. * * *

I am, however, much of the opinion that a Central Confederacy (a total dissolution being supposed) will be the next best provision for our political liberties."

A UNION MEETING.—A call was made for a private meeting in New York, to which 179 gentlemen, of all parties, were especially invited, "for the purpose of devising some means to arrest hasty and inconsiderate action in the South until we can consult together for a redress of their grievances." Among those who attended were ex-Senators Dix and Dickinson, Chas. O'Connor, Hiram Ketchum, and others of less note.

Resolutions in accordance with the purpose were adopted, and Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Greene C. Bronson and Richard Lathers, Esq. were requested to visit the Southern States, "to make such explanations as they may deem necessary, and to give *further assurances as may be needed* to manifest our determination to maintain their rights."

Several letters were read at the meeting, among them a brief one from Rev. Dr. Hawks, regretting his inability to attend, and adding, "I concur with them heart and soul in all their patriotic desires and efforts. I am sorry to add that private letters which have just reached me from four of the Southern States, satisfy me that disunion is inevitable."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clark offered resolutions of inquiry as to the military force and public property of the U. S. in South Carolina. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wade of Ohio then made a bitter and irritating Republican speech of two hours in reply to the bitter speeches of Iverson and Wigfall.

On Tuesday, Mr. Lane introduced a series of resolutions favoring the call of a National Convention, and opposing the use of coercion against a seceding State.

Mr. Crittenden made a powerful patriotic speech, which was received with marked feeling by all present. He urged the adoption of resolutions in effect amending the Constitution. That the Missouri Compromise line be extended to the Pacific; strengthening the laws prohibiting the African slave trade; enforcing the Fugitive Slave law by the repeal of all nullifying statutes.

Mr. Hale responded to Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. He inquired whether Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Wigfall was the proper accredited organ for the South, and if Mr. Crittenden's propositions would satisfy the Disunionists.

Mr. Saulsbury asked if Mr. Hale would urge those propositions upon the acceptance of his State if they would save the Union?

Mr. Hale said he would not be willing to adopt them all, but he would accept some of them.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee said it was important that Mr. Powell's resolution for a select committee should be adopted; which was done, and Mr. Johnson then brought up his resolution for amending the Constitution, and advocated the proposition. He declared himself opposed to secession, but in favor of Southern rights in the Union.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a number of propositions were offered and referred to the committee of 33.

Mr. Adrain of New Jersey offered a resolution earnestly recommending the repeal of all State enactments in violation of the constitution or laws, which, after amendment distinctly specifying "so called personal liberty laws," was adopted with but 14 dissenting votes.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—An intelligent friend writes us as follows. (We hope he will pardon us for publishing his interesting letters):—

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15.

A general gloom pervades the community. There is sullenness on one side and a sort of defiant desperation on the other. There seems to be but little hope that any thing can be done which will satisfy the extremists, and this fact creates an indisposition to act at all. There are many members of the Republican party here who are disposed to yield every point that the reasonable men of the South desire, and it is well ascertained that their constituents are far in advance of them. Could the whole subject be submitted to a direct vote of the northern people alone, every personal liberty bill would be repealed, the best guarantees for the execution of an efficient fugitive slave law afforded and an equal distribution of the territories readily conceded. The Republican party is already dead, and in an election now could hardly carry a single State out of New England. Many of their prominent men here feel this, though they shrink from an acknowledgment of the fact. The power they have grasped is about to be wrenched from them

"by an unlineal hand,
No son of theirs succeeding."

I still hope that North Carolina and Tennessee and the slave States north of them will stand firm. By joining the revolutionists they will only prolong the distress which now prevails so alarmingly throughout the country. The impression exists here, that the worst has not yet come, and the friends of justice and harmony, who are anxious to grant every constitutional right to the Southern people, will be greatly chagrined if the northern slave States are "dragooned" by South Carolina bullying into a course of action obviously opposed to their prosperity and their better judgment.

It is supposed here that the resignation of Gen. Cass is due to the wretched imbecility of the President as indicated by his course towards South Carolina. As his organ daily preaches treason, it is naturally supposed that he must be accessory. No more troops will be sent to Fort Moultrie, but it is known that the work cannot be carried by a *coup de main*, and those who attempt it will leave behind them others to lament the act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

A few hours ago I was not without strong hopes, that a ray of light was breaking through the political darkness, and that there was a reasonable probability of a favorable issue to the present difficulties. But a scene that I have just witnessed in the House has changed the barometer of my expectations. This affair is indicative of the *animus* of Northern Democrats, who, as it appears to me, are determined that there shall be no settlement unless for the benefit of the Democratic party. You will see in the proceedings of to-day that a member from New Jersey introduced a Preamble and Resolutions to the effect that whereas the Constitution of the U. S. is the supreme law of the land, be it resolved that all State enactments in violation thereof ought to be repealed. Of course I am only giving you briefly the substance. The language of the resolution was general and applicable to North and South alike. But this would not suit the purposes of the Democracy, and so Mr. John Cochrane—whose defeat for the next Congress I have hitherto regretted—proposed to insert—what was already clearly included—the words "including so-called personal liberty bills"—the object of which plainly was to render the resolution personally offensive to the Republicans. Mr. Sherman of Ohio at once proposed to add "and the nullifying laws of other States," which would have rendered the resolution acceptable to the Republicans. Cochrane's was accepted by the mover and I believe adopted by the House, for I was so disgusted that I left before the vote was taken. The original resolution would have been voted for by probably three-fourths of the Republicans, but when the odious distinction was made to degrade the North, and let South Carolina act as she may, they could not without forfeiting all self-respect give it their support.

I have had conversations with several Republican members from New York, and I believe each one is willing to yield a ready assent to a fair compromise. It has been proposed to take the whole subject of agitation out of Congress by at once admitting all the territories of the U. S. into the Union as States. This would of course give immense extent to each one, but I suppose they would not be larger in any case than Texas and might be divided hereafter. These gentlemen think such a proposition might be adopted if the South will accede thereto. They are in favor of repealing all personal liberty bills, and would be willing perhaps to assent to a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line by a Constitutional amendment, but they think it would not only be a protracted process, but in some cases it might be difficult if not impossible to get such a measure through some of the Northern States because the people look upon that as already discussed and settled. The most intelligent member from the North that I have seen and also the most conciliatory, believes that war is inevitable, and that nothing but the sword can settle the question. He thinks that the laws must be executed, and that an armed resistance to such execution must inevitably bring on the conflict. And such there is too much reason to fear must be the result, unless wisdom from above be given to some one peaceably to solve the problem in a very short time.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.

MY DEAR SIRS: Since I wrote you a few "hasty" lines yesterday it has occurred to me that I perhaps gave you too gloomy a view of things, and I observe from the Intelligencer this morning that the Republicans, with more generosity than could have been expected under the circumstances, generally voted for the resolution with its insidious reference. And there still seems to be a hope that the House Committee may recommend a plan that shall be generally acceptable. It is rumored this morning that a resolution looking to this end was yesterday adopted with only seven dissenting votes. Of the geographical location of these votes I know nothing. The more I have conversed with Northern men, the more I am persuaded that they desire to settle this question with a just regard to all the rights of the South. One of them told me that he would be willing to allow Southerners to take their servants with them into his State, with a guarantee for their safety during their temporary sojourn.

The Columbia Convention has adjourned to Charleston, on account of the small pox,—a visitation which in old times would have been regarded as an intimation from Heaven that their purposes were not approved.

There seems to be much difference of opinion as to the extent of the reaction on the sentiments of the Northern people, and many are disposed to question the accuracy of the conclusion that the Republican party is dead.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From yesterday's Standard we take some items of Saturday's proceedings not contained in our last report and condense those of Monday.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Withers of Caswell, elected in Mr. Kerr's place, appeared and was qualified.

Constitutional Union resolutions adopted by public meetings in Bertie and Beaufort were presented.

Reports on bills of no general importance were made by committees, on but one of which was any action had—that to amend charter of Statesville, which was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bridgers presented a bill accompanied by a memorial from Messrs. B. F. Moore, Thomas Ruffin and Charles Manly, to amend the charter of the N. C Agricultural Society.

Mr. Donnell moved to propose to the Senate to go into election of U. S. Senator on Thursday next; objected to by Mr. Person and finally tabled, 45 to 44. Mr. Marsh made the same motion for Wednesday next, but no vote was had, motions to adjourn being made and voted on until Mr. M. withdrew his proposition.

On Monday, Mr. Blue introduced a resolution instructing the committee on finance to exclude from the forthcoming revenue bill, all tax on collateral descent. Tabled.

Mr Ferebee, a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee to take the sense of the two Houses in regard to adjourning over for the Christmas holidays, which was adopted.

Mr. Waters, a bill to incorporate the Manufacturers Bank.

Mr Clarke of Craven, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 48, sec. 1, concerning fences, to strike out "at least five feet high."

Mr White, a bill to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Dallas to the South Carolina line.

Mr. Hayes, a bill to prevent betting or playing at cards on public grounds or buildings.

Mr Person, a bill to give mechanics a lien on buildings erected by them to secure payment for the same.

Mr Williams, a bill providing for the appointment of two commissioners to each of the Southern States to confer with them in relation to a Southern Convention.

Mr Yeates moved to take up his resolution to send a message to the South Carolina Convention asking if they would confer with N. C., with the Southern States, or with all the States, in convention or otherwise, in order to effect some honorable settlement of the sectional question and preserve the Union.

Mr Hill of Caswell opposed the motion. He thought it too late now for any such interposition to prove effectual. South Carolina would probably be out of the Union to-day or to-morrow, and she might think we do not take the papers, and are not aware of the state of public feeling in that State and of her purposed course.

Mr Cheek of Warren opposed the motion to take up the resolution. He was of opinion that the proposed message could effect no useful end, but would irritate South Carolina, and perhaps be treated with disrespect.

Mr Harris moved to lay the matter on the table, but withdrew it at the roquest of Mr Rogers, who said it was the proper time to send the proposed message to South Carolina. Her convention meets to-day to consider upon the very matters to which the proposed resolution refers: he was not willing to see a sister State rush out of the Union without offering some counsel and showing some sympathy for her welfare.

Mr Foy spoke against the resolution.

Mr Yeates defended his motion. He only asked that gentlemen should reflect on what is proposed by the resolution—an *honorable* adjustment of the public difficulties. Do gentlemen oppose such an adjustment?

Mr Hill. What does the gentleman call an honorable settlement?

Mr Yeates said he was not prepared to state definitely, but a consultation between the States could arrange such settlement as would be honorable and satisfactory to the South, and asked, would the gentleman oppose such a settlement?

Mr Hill. Would the settlement include a repeal, by Northern States, of the personal liberty laws?

Mr Yeates supposed that an honorable settlement would include everything that the South could honorably ask.

Messrs Williams of Nash and Blue spoke against the motion, [no report given.] Mr Harris renewed his motion to table the matter, and it was adopted, 60 to 32.

On Tuesday, Mr. Simonton reported from the joint military committee a bill appropriating $300,000—to be raised by sale of thirty years bonds—for arming the State. Made the order for Wednesday.

A message from the Governor announcing the presence in Raleigh of Hon. R. H. Smith and J. W. Garrett Esq., Commissioners from Alabama, was received; and committees were appointed to make arrangement for their reception and entertainment.

Mr Galloway introduced a resolution requiring the Governor to invite all the States to meet in Convention in N. Y. on the 1st Monday of February 1861. Referred.

In the Senate, on Monday, Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from meetings in Onslow and Pasquotank.

The House proposition for a committee on Christmas adjournment was concurred in.

Mr Avery introduced a resolution, declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a seceding State, and that it is the duty of North Carolina to resist any attempt of the General Government to force a seceding State back into the Union. Referred, and on motion of Mr Dockery, ordered to be printed.

Mr Walker, a bill concerning common schools in N C.

Mr Erwin, a bill to provide for the purchase of arms and munitions of war—appropriating $300,000 for that purpose. Passed first reading.

Mr Erwin moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill put on its 2d reading.

Mr Eure was opposed to such precipitate legislation. The committee had the very matter under consideration. He was not opposed to arming the State, but he moved to refer to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Street opposed this. The committee had already considered this matter, and there was no doubt but this expressed its views. The people were clamorous for arms, and he should vote for the bill.

Mr Avery had received letters from some of his constituents urging immediate action on the subjects in this bill. He hoped it would pass without opposition, as it was exactly what was needed and asked for by the people.

Mr Eure was not opposed to the bill, but wished it disposed of with regularity.

Mr Dockery was in favor of arming the State, but favored reference to committee on military affairs.

Mr Barringer was glad to find that Mr Dockery was in favor of arming the State. His constituents were clamorous for better protection, and he hoped the bill would not be referred, but acted on immediately.

Mr Burton was opposed to hasty legislation, but thought it requisite in this matter.

Mr Hall thought debate on this bill useless. That there was no difference of opinion except as to the *time* of making the appropriation.

Mr Ramsay thought the passage of the bill would increase the excitement in the country.

Mr Brown should vote against the motion to refer. He was willing to give every facility to the passage of the bill. He believed he was the first citizen of the State, who, in a public meeting, had declared for this object. He would suggest in addition aprovision constituting a military board consisting of two persons, well skilled in military affairs, and acquainted with all the most approved modern arms. He would further suggest that the two Principals of the Military Academies at Charlotte and Hillsborough form a board for that purpose. It was departing from established precedents of this and he believed other States, to confer such extensive authority on any one individual, no matter how high his official station, and how pure the individual.

The debate on this bill was continued by Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Arendell and Morehead, and on motion of Mr Erwin, it was made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

On Tuesday, Mr Erwin's bill for arming the State and appropriating $300,000 was discussed throughout the session, and finally passed 41 to 8. We have no further particulars.

FROM OUR SENATE REPORTER.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1860.

Mr. Walkup presented a memorial from a meeting in Wadesborough, expressive of strong Union sentiments. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the joint order, appointed Messrs. Eure and Burton the committee to make arrangements for the reception of the commissioners from the State of Alabama.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to amend the charter of the W. C. and R. Railroad Co.

A message from the House transmitted to the Senate a message from His Excellency Gov. Ellis, concerning the C. F. and D. R. improvement.

The House also proposed by message, to raise a joint select Committee on slaves and free persons of color. Not concurred in.

Mr Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey, asking an appropriation to construct a Turnpike Road to the summit of the Black Mountain. Referred.

Mr Thomas of Jackson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted a report concerning the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Ramsay, from the Joint Select Committee on adjournment, reported a resolution granting a general leave of absence to members of the Legislature from Thursday next until the 7th of January next.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr Pitchford moved to strike out the words until the 7th January. Lost. Mr Thomas of Jackson moved to postpone until to-morrow morning 11 o clock. Lost. The Senate finally concurred in the report of the Committee. On motion of Mr. Avery, the resolution was transmitted to the House of Commons.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the tax on Cider and Malt Liquors. Referred.

Mr. Outlaw, a resolution providing for the call of a Convention of the people to decide on the Federal Policy which the State should pursue in the present crisis. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall introduced secession resolutions and urged their adoption in an ultra southern rights speech, portraying at length the wrongs which had been inflicted on the South. Pending his remarks—

A message from the House of Commons announced its concurrence in the Senate's proposition relative to adjournment, with the substitution of 1st day of January for the 7th. On motion of Mr. Avery the message was laid on the table

Mr. Burton, from the committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Alabama Commissioners, reported, that they proposed to communicate with the Legislature to-morrow at noon. Mr. Burton reported also resolutions proposing that the Senate at that hour to-morrow should repair to the Hall of the House of Commons to receive the Commissioners, and that they be guests of the State during their stay. The Senate concurred in the report, which on motion of Mr. Burton was transmitted to the House.

Mr Hall resumed his remarks, complimented "Carolina," and deprecated submission and inaction in the present crisis. He urged the call of a convention, and hoped for united action and concert of policy on the part of the Southern States.

Mr Eure replied to Mr Hall, and opposed the resolutions, in an eloquent, logical, conservative speech, denying the right of a State to secede, and declaring such secession for existing causes impolitic, suicidal and fraught with incalculable evil.

Mr Thomas of Jackson made a Disunion speech.

Mr Brown of Caswell, in a scathing speech, severely rebuked the Disunion spirit so rife in the Senate. Had gentlemen in the Presidential canvass openly avowed the Disunion sentiments which they now expressed—had they not indignantly repelled the charge that they cherished the belief that the mere elevation of a sectional candidate to the Presidency was sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, the Democratic party would have sustained an inglorious, though merited defeat. He said that the annals of political history could afford no parallel for the gross inconsistencies, the shiftings and veerings, of certain parties within the last few weeks. Mr Brown's speech was eminently conservative.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sharpe, Hall and Taylor of Brunswick, participated. Mr Taylor's remarks were intensely disunion. He was asked by Mr Sharpe whether he were in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

In reply to this question he said, that it was one of no practical moment. The Union was dissolved already. South Carolina had already seceded. The question for North Carolina to decide was, whether she would remain with the North, or join in a Southern Confederacy. He was for going out with the cotton States.

Mr Erwin offered an amendment to the resolution, expressive of sympathy for South Carolina, and pledging North Carolina to stand between her and coercion by the General Government.

Mr Sharpe offered an amendment, to the effect that North Carolina would leave the State of South Carolina to settle as she might any differences that might arise between her and the General Government.

Mr Outlaw moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over for the Holidays, and that this motion lie on the table. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, is at present in Raleigh.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 11.

The question has been much debated out of doors for several days, whether the General Assembly, under the 1st sec. of the 4th article of our Constitution, can call a Convention for Federal purposes "unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." The fire-eaters contend that both clauses of this section apply only to a convention to amend our *State Constitution*, and they say such is Judge Ruffin's opinion. The Commons passed a resolution to-day asking the judges of the Supreme Court for an opinion on this question. It was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Avery, to cut off debate, moved to lay the proposition on the table. The Senate by a majority of about 10 votes, refused to lay it on the table. Mr. Erwin denounced it as a party measure, and inveighed eloquently against those who would allow party affinities to control their votes at a time like this. Gen. Dockery replied, that he had heard this patriotic exhortation often lately; he had endeavored to act on it; he and the party with which he acted had voted for many of the officers nominated by the democrats this session, where the individual was supposed to be fit to fill the office. What was the political complexion of every officer, judicial or ministerial, from a doorkeeper or engrossing clerk upwards? Had one of them been voted for till the democratic party in secret caucus had nominated him? Not one. He would not listen in silence to lectures from those whose actions prove that they can recognize no patriotism in any vote which does not sustain a democratic candidate or a democratic measure. He said he had contended before his people last summer that the leaders of the Breckinridge wing of Democracy intended to dissolve the Union. This was indignantly denied. Every one then declared that the election of Lincoln with other existing causes would not warrant a dissolution. But now the leaders had thrown off the cloak.

No vote was taken on this proposition to consult the Supreme Court. It will be called up shortly.

Nobody seems to doubt that the Legislature, two-thirds of both houses concurring, may order a Convention to take into consideration our Federal relations. I think the General Assembly has no constitutional power to call a Convention, though the members should be unanimous, to take into consideration our Federal relations, except in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States—and in this case two-thirds of the members of both Houses must concur in calling said Convention.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 12.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported to-day, as you will see by the papers. In the Commons the 3d January is fixed for the discussion. An effort will be made to-morrow to re-consider and fix an earlier day. Extreme disappointment and dissatisfaction are exhibited by the majority leaders, and a powerful effort will be made to whip in the refractory members,—and get a re-consideration.

In the Senate at 12 to-day, Mr. Brown led off in a speech in favor of his resolutions. Mr. Barringer followed in opposition to them—said the elements were divided into three classes, viz: sympathisers with South Carolina, politicians who wished to restrain South Carolina, and those who would do nothing. The election of Lincoln was not in itself cause of dissolution; but this with other causes existing was sufficient cause *unless our grievances were redressed.* He did not indicate *how* he would obtain the redress, or the precise time when we should rebel, but used the favorite phrase that "singing pæans to the Union would not save it." Mr. Avery made a violent speech sustaining the South Carolina movements. He insisted that now was her time to withdraw from the Union—that Buchanan would not coerce—that when Lincoln came in he would garrison Charleston—ridiculed the idea of S. C. waiting till her enemy had time to accumulate within her borders a military power to be overcome. He called the commission proposed "a roaming commission"—said they ought to go to Texas and tell old Sam Houston no longer to disobey the will of two-thirds of his constituents.

Several Union men will not support the resolutions of Mr. Brown.

The news of the election of Mayor in Boston and accounts from Washington give strong hopes that the worst is past. The *do-nothing-for-the-present* party here are gaining strength.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—On Mr. Brown's resolutions yesterday Gov. Morehead made a set speech, characterised by his usual ability and eloquence. His positions were, that So. Ca. had assumed an attitude which repels any interposition on our part: that we would place ourselves in the unbecoming position of tendering our counsel with notice that it was not wanted: that So. Ca. could not halt now without dishonor and without creating a suspicion that she was not in earnest: that to let her go would be likely to satisfy the North, if they desire to preserve the Union, that they must cease to abuse us and our institutions, and must quiet our just apprehensions by an amendment of the Constitution which would put an end to slavery agitation. He thought the chance to make such compromise would be quite as good after her Convention should pass her ordinance of secession as before. He went at large into the discussion of the right of secession, proving that it was not a constitutional remedy. This was in answer to Avery's amendment. He insisted that North Carolina should stand aloof from the agitation North and South—and if the madness of the extremes compelled disruption, that the middle States, free and slave, should slough off the diseased extremities North and South, and still preserve, in a great central Republic, the United States of America. He did not indulge in asperity to the extremes, eloquently urged that the whole Union should be preserved if possible, and went for this great central Union as the last resort.

At 2 p. m. a motion prevailed to make the further discussion of the resolutions the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-day—equivalent to a refusal to vote on them I take it.

The postponement of the discussion of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Commons to 3d January, was not re-considered yesterday. So "masterly inactivity" seems to be the policy of the Commons.

No day has been fixed for taking it up in the Senate. The whole sitting in the Senate was occupied by Dr. Ramsay and Mr. Erwin, debating Brown's resolutions, the discussion taking a wide range on the disturbances of our national affairs. Erwin made a very long speech, detailing the aggressions of the North on the South, and declaring very often that it was no time to "wait and watch." He was for secession—rebellion—resistance—revolt; he cared not what name you called it. Unlike most of his party, he spoke without disguise.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, with Mr. Brown's consent, the resolutions were laid on the table.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, 5 P. M., Dec. 19.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—The Senate has resolved to-day to take a recess after to-morrow till 7 Jan'y. The resolution does not require the concurrence of the Commons. A motion to reconsider has been made and laid on the table.

The Disunion leaders have now become open for immediate Dissolution. They scout all idea of compromise. I suppose they have whipped in refractory Democrats. I draw this inference from their boldness. Brown, alone, on the Democratic side, boldly and eloquently opposes them.

No time to say more.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.—We have seen a copy of Mr. T. I. Faison's bill to authorise the W. & W. Railroad Co. to construct a branch of their road from some point in Duplin to the Western road at or within five miles of Fayetteville. It proposes to allow the counties on the line to subscribe not exceeding $250,000 each; and when the grading shall have been completed to authorise an exchange of bonds between the State and the company, to an amount not stated in the bill. The property to be mortgaged to the State to secure this loan.

STAGNATION OF TRADE.—We learn that the boats on our river are doing literally nothing—not making enough by freight and passengers *to pay for the wood they consume.* One of the finest boats on the river had on her last trip up one solitary box, exclusive of a few articles belonging to the owners. Some of the boats will be laid up, we understand.

It is a terrible ordeal through which we are passing; but if we can only escape disunion and civil war, it will have done the State good to abstain from importing goods for a year or two.

INCENDIARISM PUNISHED.—Two white men and a free negro were tried by a jury of free-holders, at Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, on Saturday last, found guilty of incendiary language and other offences, whipped to the extent of 39 lashes each, heads shaved, and then sent North. The white men, making proper acknowledgments, were permitted to return after going as far as Goldsborough.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A negro house of Mr. Patrick Peterson, of Sampson County, was burnt on Wednesday last, with three children in it. A negro woman was so badly burnt that she is not expected to recover, and a boy badly burnt but may recover.

A PROPER BILL.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Herald proposes that the Legislature pass "a bill to relieve the people of demagogueing politicians."

MOB SPIRIT AT THE NORTH.—Wendell Philips was protected by a strong police force from expected mob violence in Boston on Sunday last, when he delivered a Lecture.

Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn was threatened on Sunday night, and a stone was thrown through a window while he was preaching. At the close of his sermon he was escorted home by a great crowd of police and citizens, to whom he made a speech.

SANGUINARY.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a communication arguing that Fort Moultrie will be given up on application by South Carolina after her secession; that it will be folly, wickedness, and *crime*, to attempt to hold it. But if not, says the writer, the troops "must be *driven out*, cost what it may." In that event, he adds, "Let the Government at Washington bear it in mind, that, as we will ask none—so, *we will give no quarter!* And, God defend the right."

How a people can appeal to God, with a purpose avowed to give no quarter to their countrymen, who in resisting them will be but performing their duty, and a most painful duty too, is more than any but a madman can understand.

The Mercury of the same day contains an elaborate account of Fort Moultrie, with a diagram, the number of its men and guns, quantity of ammunition, &c. There are but 70 men, including the band. 170 laborers are hard at work to put the fort in the best state for defence. At Fort Sumter 150 more are at work. The utmost vigilance is observed, guns shotted every night, &c.

Another article in the same paper advises as follows:

"If it is desirable to keep Northern goods out of our market, let them be confiscated, wherever found, if imported after the 4th of March next; but, in Heaven's name, no tariff."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,393,575 bales, against 1,727,497 last year. Decrease, 333,922 bales.

Advertising.—A N. Y. house has agreed to pay thirty-one thousand dollars for one column of the Weekly N. Y. Tribune for one year!

Alamance for the Union!—At a meeting of citizens of Alamance, at Graham, on Saturday last, after a strong speech from Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Esq

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—The Convention was opened with prayer to-day.

The chair announced the appointment of a committee to draw up a summary of the causes for the secession of South Carolina, and also four standing committees.

Mr. Rhett offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a convention of the seceding States, and to form a constitution. Adopted.

Mr. Inglis made a report from the commitee to prepare and draft an Ordinance proper to be adopted by the convention. The Ordinance is as follows:

"An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America:"

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified: and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, and amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The Ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169—all the members voting.

As soon as the passage of the Ordinance was known outside the doors of the Convention, the tidings spread rapidly all over the city, and a great crowd collected in the vicinity of Secession Hall. Immense cheering ensued.

Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph to members of Congress at Washington, that the Ordinance had passed, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Desaussure offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secession Ordinance be engrossed on parchment under the direction of the Attorney General, and signed by the President and members this evening at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State.

DEBATE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Magrath said: According to my under standing, there is no Collector of a port, nor is there a Postmaster in South Carolina. What you have done to-day, has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which will exist between this moment and the time at which the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except that of the General Government.

Mr Gregg, of Richland, said: After South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the U. S., are its laws still of force? I think not. All laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the passage of the act of Secession.

Mr Cheves: An immense chasm has been made in the law. It is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, and we must, therefore, make temporary arrangements for carrying on the government.

Mr Gregg: There is now no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina. We have now accomplished the work for which every son of Carolina has been laboring for forty years.

Mr Hayne—The Congress of the U. S. is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the U. S. shall be continued, and what not. The simple act of Secession does not abrogate all laws. We have a great many laws on the statute books, which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr Gregg—The Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington; and all postoffice laws fall on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr Miles: We have to deal with stern facts and realities, and must prevent confusion, anarchy and derangement of our Government affairs. Things must, for the present, remain in *statu quo*, or great confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne deemed sudden action injurious.

Mr. Chestnut: There are two questions involved, viz: power and duty. We must preserve our people, not only from inconveniences, but a chaotic condition. We must revivify such laws as will best preserve us from such calamities. As to duty—I ask, will you send the ship of State adrift, regardless of what becomes of the officers?

Mr. Mazyck: There is no duty for the Collector of the Port to do. The postoffice should be swept off. My opinion is, that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance. The public are better served by private parties. Between cities like Philadelphia and New York, the postage would be one cent instead of three. Less important places it would be ten or more.

Mr. Calhoun: We have pulled down a temple which has been built for three quarters of a century. We must now clear away the rubbish, and reconstruct another. We are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves from approaching storm.

Mr. Duncan: If that Ordinance be passed things will go on in the Custom House and Postoffice exactly as now, until other arrangements are made by this Convention. There is nothing in the Ordinance to affect the dignity, honor and welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of government going.

Mr Withers: The Constitution of the U. S. is not entirely abrogated by the Ordinance.' What is a legal tender in the payment of debts? Is it not gold and silver coin of the U. S? In the case of clearing or entry of vessels, we are very likely to have the same confiscated.

Mr Carrol: The present revenue offices, if filled, would be continued until the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr Brown: There's no longer any communication with the Government, from which we are just separated.

Mr Duncan: The spirit of the Ordinance must be viewed temporarily until we treat with the General Government.

Mr Gregg: The President of the U. S. has thrown down the gauntlet in the message. He has said that it is his duty to collect revenue, and he will do it. On one side the Federal Government claims rights, and declares its intention to exercise the power of collecting revenue in our ports On the other side, we have decided that we are free. I desire no compromise. If it be necessary to maintain 15 to 30 per cent., the duties imposed by the Congress of the U. S. should continue to be levied; otherwise the people will suffer a terrible calamity. As for carrying the mails, let the President's contracts be assumed by South Carolina instead of the U. S.

Mr. Rhett: This great revolution must go on with as little danger as possible to the country. By making the Federal Agent ours, the machinery will move on. The federal laws in regard to taxation must not exist over us. We are now contending for the great principle of taxation. I trust that the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr Barnwell: We have seceded from the U. S.; established our independence, and we cannot allow the U. S. to exercise authority over us any more. Let the postal conveniences be sacrificed, if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having, unless at great cost and sacrifice.

Mr. Mazyck: I regard that the mail and all other restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. We must battle with difficulties as they come.

A Recess.—The hour of 3.40 p. m. having arrived, the Convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose of signing the Ordinance.

As the Convention was leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's (Episcopal) Church pealed forth Auld Lang Syne, Days of Absence, Sons of Freedom Awake, and other pleasant airs. Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, &c., were ignored.

On Wednesday, (the day preceding the above proceedings,) a despatch from Gov. Moore of Alabama to the Commissioner from that State, was read amid applause, as follows:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 17.—*To Hon. John A. Elmore:*—Tell the Convention to listen to no proposition for compromise or delay.

An unsuccessful motion was made to have the meetings of the Convention secret.

Mr McCrady said, we must take especial care of our postal arrangements. Our legislature now has no power. You are not to break in upon arrangements which are necessary to the convenience of our citizens and other Southern States. What will we do without information; it will breed ill.

Mr Gregg said we can dissolve our Union with the United States, and make arrangements for continuing the mail service with the Adams Company's express. The minister to the United States will have the matter in charge. The subject was referred.

Mr. Magrath made a strong speech on the subject of the property of the United States in South Carolina.

Mr. Miles had no idea that the President of the U. S. saw any necessity for reinforcing the fortifications in the harbor. He would say frankly that in a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said: If you send a solitary soldier to these parts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we will take care that it does reach us before he can reach the forts, the forts will be taken, because it is necessary to our safety and self-preservation. This subject also was referred.

On motion of Mr. Memminger a committee was ordered to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina in withdrawing from the Union.

Resolutions were offered and referred, to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the other slaveholding States in regard to forming a new Confederacy; and others to negotiate with the present Federal Government in regard to the forts, arsenals, custom houses, other public property and public debt, and for the continuance of peace and amity.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—The reports of intended demonstrations against the forts are utterly false. No batteries of any sort have been erected in the neighborhood. The general disposition of the people is to exhaust negotiations before making any movement to obtain possession of the forts forcibly.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.—The South Carolina Methodist Conference have passed resolutions in favor of Secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Dec. 19.—A meeting of the members of the Legislature favorable to co-operation, and urging a convention of such Southern States as are desirous of co-operation, was held here on Saturday, and issued an address to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. It is signed by fifty-two members.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced offering the services of the members of the Legislature in case of the attempted coercion of any seceding Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all said members first into the field. After discussion the resolution was lost.

The debate in the Senate on separate State action is reported to be the ablest that has been had during the session. Mr. Hill, of Troup, in a blaze of eloquence, characterized such action as right accomplishing its own defeat—as liberty forging its own chains—happiness poisoning its own cup, and prosperity committing suicide. A resolution was adopted (yeas 56, nays 54,) declaring that as there is a common interest in the present grievances, so there should be a co-operation of the Southern States. Its reconsideration was moved and lost.

Mr. Delany's bill for the protection of the citizens of Georgia against the processes of the Federal Courts was lost by 16 majority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—I was informed to-day that a Southern member of the Committee of Thirty-three had given the positive assurance to a Baltimore merchant that in five days from the present time a compromise would be effected that would be satisfactory to the leading secessionists—that it would be of such a character as to cause an almost immediate restoration of confidence and a revival of business. In connection with this assurance we have the assertion of Senator Bigler last night, before the caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation, that he had positive knowledge of a movement that would in the course of a few days disperse all the gloom that enshrouded the permanency of the Union. My impression is that this movement is to come from Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who has for ten days past maintained a studied silence. He is by far the ablest of the secession leaders, and wields an influence in the Cotton States that may be regarded in the present contingency as almost supreme. Certain it is that the Pennsylvania and New York delegations are looking to him with anxious hope of relief.—*Correspondence Baltimore American.*

Reason Resuming Her Sway.—The Savannah Republican publishes extracts of letters from the Hon. Robert Toombs, and the Hon. T. R. R. Cobb, which indicate distinctly enough that the reaction against the "immediate Secessionists" has already commenced in earnest in the great Empire State of Georgia. Madness, as the Republican says, has ruled the hour so far, but thank God, it is giving way to enlightened statesmanship, sound discretion and common sense. The party who are for thrusting the Cotton States, neck and heels, out of the Union, without a moment for thought or consultation, and without giving the Northern people a chance to redress Southern wrongs, is fast wearing away, and Georgia, at least, is likely, with a unanimity unparalleled, to present herself to the world, as she is—a proud, brave, resolute, yet a sensible and reasonable State. * * * * The two leading spirits—the Captain and First Lieutenant—of the Resistance Army in Georgia, have turned their backs upon the wild and inconsiderate scheme of Immediate Secession, and have resolved, so far as in their power lies, to conduct that great State out of present trials with dignity and honor, without a stain upon her character or a sacrifice of justice, patriotism or good sense.

Political Revolution "Down East."—The remarkable circumstance that the Hon. Isaac Davis, an old and sterling Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Worcester—the hot-bed of Massachusetts ultra Republicanism—is thus alluded to by the Transcript (Republican) of that city:

"A city that on the 6th day of November cast two thousand six hundred and forty-eight Republican votes to thirteen hundred and forty-eight for all others—just two to one—on the eighth of December, gives a majority of one hundred and seventy-three for the Democratic candidate, under the name of Citizens' ticket! Some of the causes for this change are not far to seek, others are of a more doubtful nature."

And again it says:

"It is certainly a singular circumstance that in fourteen cities of this Commonwealth—every one but one giving a Republican plurality, all but two giving a Republican majority—the Republicans can only elect their municipal officers in three."

We have no doubt that a tremendous and radical reaction is in progress all over the North, and that Black Republicanism will be soon out of sight, unless the unwise and extreme course of the Cotton States should keep it alive.—*Rich. Whig.*

Let the Work go on.—We are glad to see that the Boston Daily Advertiser seconds the appeal made to the people of Massachusetts, and already noticed in this paper, for a repeal of the so called "personal liberty law" of that State. The Advertiser is the ablest and most influential Republican paper in the State.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Want in Alabama.—The Mobile Register, of Dec. 13, publishes the following extract from a letter writen by a subscriber in Choctaw county:

"You Mobilians have but a faint idea of the misery that will be likely to exist in the country the coming year. I can assure you, from my own observation, that in less than two months from this time eight families out of ten will actually be out of corn, and a great part of them will not have money to buy it with. And as your merchants will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies such orders, where is it to come from?

Heavy Failure.—Kirkland, Chase & Co., the largest shipping house in Baltimore, have suspended payment; caused by the decline in coffee, sugar and molasses, an immense amount of which they held. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly a million of dollars, and the assets nearly equal.

THE PROPOSED STATE CONVENTION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some learned gentlemen seem to be of opinion that a Convention to consider the question of secession may be called by a majority of the General Assembly. They confine the express restriction in our State Constitution upon Conventions called by the General Assembly, to such as have in view an alteration of that instrument.

I suggest that no Convention can inaugurate secession in North Carolina *without altering our State Constitution;*—and therefore, that the distinction above alluded to, if it be true in any case, has no application to the sort of Convention now in contemplation.

Let me premise, that I understand our present State Constitution to provide for the existence of a General Assembly,—and that such General Assembly shall consist in part of a Senate. I also understand that the right to vote for a Senator in the General Assembly is a constitutional right which cannot be enlarged, restrained, or in any way altered, but by an alteration of the State Constitution. I suppose it is too soon after the troubles of "Free Suffrage" to be necessary to enlarge upon this.

Now the recent amendment of our State Constitution, known as the Free Suffrage clause, (acts of 1856, c. 12,) excludes from the right of voting for State Senator all persons who are not "citizens of the United States." In case of secession then, without additional organic legislation, we shall have no Senate. That is, secession *must* alter the present Constitution.

As, according to the theory, after secession no North Carolinian will be a citizen of the United States;—therefore, after secession no North Carolinian will have a right to vote for State Senators; that is, the State Senate will be severed from any connection with the fountain of all political power—or, in other words, will come to an end. It seems to be incontrovertible that such a state of things involves a radical *constitutional change* from the present state of things: a change, I mean, in the provisions of the State Constitution.

Whether the present Senate would not be still in existence, and, by call of the Governor, the present Legislature might not hereafter call a Convention in the regular way which should amend the State Constitution as required, and set its machinery agoing once more,—does not affect the present point, which is, whether or not the *immediate* result of the action of a Convention for secession is not to sever the State Senate from all connexion with the people of the State—and if so, whether such result be not as grave an alteration of our State Constitution as one can readily conceive of? This is a consideration especially weighty in the present conjuncture,—when it is remembered that those who advocate the calling of a Convention *by the General Assembly*, by a majority, must do so upon the ground that the present express restriction upon Conventions *so called* was intended to prevent alterations in the instrument which contains the restriction; alterations, I suppose, implied as well as express; indirect as well as direct,—in short, any legislation which shall have the effect of impairing any right therein guaranteed, or of obstructing any part of the machinery therein set up. It seems to me that their arguments must necessarily demand that the work of their Convention shall steer entirely clear of producing any effect upon the State Constitution. A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DECEMBER 12th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of the 10th ult., your Raleigh correspondent refers to Mr. Erwin's wearing the *blue cockade*, as a circumstance "that may be considered as indicating in some measure, the feelings and sentiments of the Mountain Democracy, with regard to our Federal relations." Now in my opinion, Messrs. Editors, your correspondent is mistaken.

Mr. Erwin was elected *on the plain understanding* that he was a Union man, and on *his express disavowal of secession sentiments.* True, there are secessionists among us, and that the organ of the Democratic party in this District is put down by several of our journals as a secession paper; notwithstanding all this I cannot agree that Mr. E. reflects the "sentiments and feelings" of his constituents, by wearing the *blue cockade.*

As a further proof of my position, I would remark, that I attended a Union meeting recently, which was composed largely of Democrats, (and those too who supported Mr. E.,) whereat strong Union resolutions were adopted, and which were voted for by the members of his party generally, with those of my own.

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
Raleigh, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. Visitor.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D. Rector.
REV. FRED. FITZGERALD, A. M., Assist't.

THE thirty-eighth term of this School will commence January 5th, 1861.

For a circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Dec. 17, 1860. 80-3t

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.

AT the Market House, on Tuesday the 1st day of January 1861, I shall sell at Auction that Farm South of Fayetteville, commencing opposite the Fair Grounds and lying between the public and Southern Plank Road, containing 30 acres of Land, with all the improvements thereon. The greater part is now ready for cultivation, and at small expense the whole may be brought into cultivation. Upon the tract is a valuable Meadow, and the remainder is good for Corn and Potatoes; and being just beyond the Town limits, is not subject to Town tax, and readily rents for $80 per annum.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 19, 1861. 80ts

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Valuable Farming Land at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of January 1861, at the Market House in Fayetteville, I shall sell at Auction that Valuable Farm on the East side of the Cape Fear River, known as the McMillan land, and adjoining Messrs. McDaniel and Williamson. The above property is well known as a valuable Farm, and will be sold or rented for one year. The tract contains 166 acres.

E. A. McMILLAN,
By W. McL. McKAY, Attorney.

Dec'r 19, 1860. 80ts

Christmas Presents!

Fancy Articles of China, Glass and Silver-Plated Ware; Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Leather Bags, Cabas, Baskets, &c.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec'r 19. 80-2t

Interest on Town Bonds.

THE Coupons for Interest on the Bonds of the Corporation of Fayetteville, due 1st January 1861, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Cape Fear. It is desirable to get the Coupons all in by the 29th inst., and it is hoped all will be presented before that day.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n of the
Comm'rs of the Sinking Fund.

Dec'r 20, 1860. 80-3t

CLARENDON BRIDGE.

THE Annual commuted Tolls for crossing the Bridge for 1861, have been fixed.

Applicants can make payment to J. Jessup, at the Bridge, or to me.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1860. 80-3t

JUST RECEIVED IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

5 BBLS. of old Nick Williams' celebrated RYE WHISKEY, at R. MITCHELL'S.

Dec. 20. 80-3w

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Persia has arrived with dates to the 9th. She brings £620,000 in specie.

The British foreign office had received a telegram, stating that the Allies had captured Pekin. The Emperor's summer palace was sacked, and immense spoils were taken. The Emperor had fled to Tartary. The Allies will winter in Pekin and Teintain.

In Italy nothing of importance was occurring.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton dull and irregular. Flour 6d. @ 1s. higher.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen, upon examination before the Judges of this Court on Tuesday last, were found qualified, and granted licenses to practice law in the Superior Courts of this State, viz:

Basil C. Manly, Raleigh; A. S. Hinton, Marion, Ala.; Abner S. Williams, Martin County; Louis Hilliard, Greenville, N. C.; Wm. M. Hammond, Anson, N. C.; T. C. Singletary, Pitt, N. C.; W. M. Norman, Dobson, Surry Co., N. C.; Thos. Cowan, Wilmington, N. C.; E. F. Satterfield, Wilmington, N. C.; J. K. Lassiter, Sampson, N. C.; Jeff. W. Rogers, Camden, Ark.; Sam'l M. Stanford, Kenansville, Duplin; Gen. J. L. Henry, Buncombe; M. S. Robbins, Randolph Co.; Wm. Adams, Greensboro, N. C.; M. L. Eure, Gatesville, N. C.; W. J. Rasbury, Snow Hill, Greene Co.

In the list of County Court licentiates published in our last paper, the name of Hugh O'Brien, of Franklin, was misprinted Gardner O'Brien, Raleigh.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Commissioners' Election.—The whole number of votes polled at the election held yesterday for Commissioners of Town was 429. The poll stood as follows:

John Dawson, 370; Wm. A. Wright, 367; S. D. Wallace, 397; A. Martin, 355; T. C. Miller, 355; O. G. Parsley, 352; S. R. Bunting, 393; Dr. William G. Thomas, 64; John McRae, 58; R. H. Grant, 54; James Stokley, 17; A. A. Hartsfield, 53.

The seven gentlemen first named were the "Old Board," and are all re-elected.—*Wil. Jour.*

The Effect.—The property belonging to the estate of Col. M. Campbell, dec'd., was sold, at his late residence, on Thursday last, and although the company was large, property sold very low—on a credit too. The reduction was 20 to 50 per cent. compared with such sales a few months ago. *Iredell Express.*

W. C. & R. Railroad.—The present disturbed state of the country, and the depression in the money market, is doing much to retard the progress of track-laying on the road. The Company has on hand only iron enough to bring the work up to Laurel Hill, Richmond, and to get more iron would be obliged to sacrifice their stock at ruinous low prices. It may be, however, that the efforts being made in the Legislature will remove the Company's embarrassments in this respect. *Wadesboro' Argus.*

Epidemic Among the Horses.—The "Blind Staggers" is prevailing in an epidemic form among the horses in the upper part of this county, in Union, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Cabarrus and Rowan; in how many other localities we have not been able to learn. In many cases the horse dies in fifteen minutes after being attacked. Some planters have lost all their stock from this disease. The first symptom in the horse is refusal on his part to eat or drink. A preventive we have heard of is to give the animal plenty of salt and hickory ashes; and the remedy, after being attacked, is to shave off the forelock, and apply a plaster of tar, and then plentifully bleeding him in the mouth and neck.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

The Small-Pox still Spreading in Columbia.—There were eleven new cases of small-pox on Thursday.

Hopes and Fears,

BY the Author of "Heartsease," &c.
LAVINIA, by the Author of "Dr. Antonio," &c.
Pocket Diaries for 1861.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 20.

SELLING OFF
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of

Silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, Debeges, Valencias; French, English and American Prints; Bonnets, Artificials, Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Cloaks; Shawls; Housekeeping Goods; Table Linens; Hosiery; Zephyr Work; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;

Ready-Made Clothing;

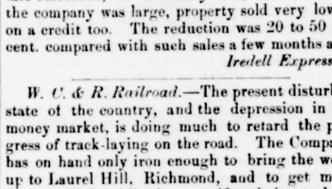
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices; Umbrellas; Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Will be offered much below the usual
COST FOR CASH.

A rare opportunity for all those wishing new Goods at a great Bargain.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., at
GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1860. 73tf



A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 82-1Y

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Standard we take a more particular account of Tuesday's proceedings than we had received for our last, Wednesday's proceedings in the House, and Thursday's in both Houses.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr Brown presented Caswell resolutions, in favor of arming the State, a State Convention, a Southern Conference, and Constitutional Union. Mr Brown spoke at length on the occasion with reference to our sectional troubles, eulogizing his County, and expressing his gratification at the concurrence of his people in his views.

Mr Barringer, the proceedings of a meeting in Cabarrus, stating that if guarantees were not speedily given us by the North, our connection with them should be severed, regardless of consequences; stating further, that dissolution was inevitable. Mr Barringer knew nothing of this meeting until several days after it was held, but was glad to find that his constituents were supporting him in the positions he had taken; that this was no partisan meeting; that Cabarrus was a unit in this matter; that twenty-five men could not be found in that county opposed to the sentiments set forth in these resolutions.

Mr Brown commenced a reply to some allusions to his course by Mr Barringer, but

The hour of 12 having arrived the bill introduced by Mr. Erwin, to appropriate $300,000 for arming the State, was taken up.

Mr. Erwin proposed to substitute the bill reported by the Military committee. There were very good reasons why this bill should be passed at an early day; the arms could be purchased now at a fair price, and the demand would soon be so great that they could not be thus obtained. The bill was read.

Mr Bledsoe moved to amend by giving the Governor and Council power to increase the appropriation to $1,000,000, should they deem it necessary. Mr Bledsoe was opposed to appropriating so small an amount as $300,000 for arming the State. If we intend to make an appropriation let us make such an one as will answer the purposes for which it is made. He was in favor of preparing to protect the State from violence from within and without. This was no time for counting dollars and cents; his constituents were clamorous for arms.

Mr Erwin would favor the amendment, if it came as a separate proposition, but he thought it would, in its present shape, embarrass the original bill. He hoped the Senator would withdraw his amendment; as did Messrs. Brown and Avery.

Mr Eure was opposed to the amount proposed by Mr Bledsoe; he saw no cause for making preparations for war, when war had not been declared—he thought the State had sufficient arms for the present—would support the bill, but oppose the amendment.

Mr Walkup also opposed Mr Bledsoe's amendment; thought the amount too large.

Mr Hall thought that as the committee had reported the bill appropriating $300,000 there was no necessity for the appropriation proposed in the amendment.

Mr Worth had received no special directions from his constituents, but was opposed to hasty legislation; and thought that if these arms were to be purchased, some directions shall be given in regard to their distribution. He did not believe these arms could be purchased at cash prices, and paid for in State bonds, and he believed they were asked for for a different purpose than that expressed by gentlemen favoring the appropriation.

Mr Pitchford was what is called a Union man—he thought secession was impossible without a conflict with the general government; if it is necessary, let it come. He thought an appropriation of $300,000 was sufficient at present.

Mr Dockery made remarks in opposition to the amendment. He thought there was no farther cause for alarm now than before the election. Mr Dockery addressed the Senate at some length and Mr Erwin replied at length. Mr Dockery rejoined. Messrs Sharpe and Burton followed at length, and Messrs Barringer, Dockery and Bledsoe made further remarks. No report of any of these speeches.

After several motions to adjourn made and lost, Mr Sharpe moved an amendment that the arms be distributed according, to adult population in the several counties, of which no disposition seems to have been made. Mr Bledsoe's amendment was voted down, 30 to 7; so, the proposition to make the bill special order for 7th January; the bill then passed its three readings under suspension of the rules, a motion was made to reconsider and that motion tabled, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr Outlaw's resolution on Federal affairs, noted in our reporter's letter on Thursday as introduced the previous day was in substance in favor of the call of a National Convention in case guarantees are not given the South by Congress, and in favor of secession only when a majority of the States do not evince by their acts a determination to respect the rights of the South. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Hall's, that if by the 4th of March there was not an entire reaction in the Northern mind, and guarantees given, it was the duty of North Carolina to leave the Union.

On Thursday, a message from the House proposed an election of Councillors of State; adopted; and Messrs. Council Wooten of Lenoir, Jno W Cuningham of Person, W A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry, D Murphy of Cumberland, J J Long of Northampton, and W L Hilliard of Buncombe, were elected. [All Democrats, but, according to the Standard, a majority opposed to disunion.]

On motion of Mr Humphrey, the order to print the report of the commission to investigate affairs of the Atlantic Road was reconsidered and (the House concurring) the report was referred to a joint committee.

Mr Stubbs introduced a bill to amend the 34th and 35th chapters Revised Code.

Mr Sharpe, a bill in regard to execution sales.

Mr Taylor, of Brunswick, a bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, conveyances, &c.; passed its several readings.

Mr Simpson, a bill to increase the salary of Comptroller, to $1,750.

Mr Faison, a bill in regard to the jurisdiction of Superior Courts of law.

Mr Turner, a bill in regard to the taxing of State bonds.

Mr Dowd, a bill to provide for the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, resolutions from Anson, Caswell, Cabarrus and Franklin were presented by Messrs. Liles, Hill, Harris and Green.

Mr Simonton, from joint select committee on military affairs, reported back all matters referred in relation to arming the State, with a bill appropriating $300,000 to arm and equip the State, to be raised by the issue of coupon bonds to run 30 years. The bill was read first time, when—Mr Waters moved to put it immediately on its second reading, and Mr Padgett called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 62, nays 52, so the motion to suspend did not prevail, two-thirds not voting for it.

Mr Fagg, from the committee, reported back a resolution for the construction of a foundry for the manufacture of arms, to be located on Deep river, and stated that the committee had had no data from which to make up their report for action, together with a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with such information on the subject as he may be able to do, within 30 days. Adopted.

Mr Ferebee, from the joint committee, reported in favor of general leave of absence for the Holidays to Jan'y 7. Amended to Jan'y 1 and adopted.

Mr Mebane introduced resolutions as a supplement to the minority report of the committee on federal relations. The resolutions propose the call of a national convention to amend the Constitution of the United States on the subject of slavery in the territories. Made the order for Jan'y 3.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the commissioners of the Deep River Navigation Works, and asking an appropriation to pay them. Sent to the Senate.

Mr Marsh offered a resolution to raise a joint select committee of five on the subject of slaves and free negroes.

Mr Henry, a resolution requiring the Governor to purchase a national flag for the use of the State, authorizing him to draw to the amount of $75 for the same, and requiring the door keeper to have the flag hoisted over the Capitol during the session of the General Assembly.

Mr Crumpler moved to put the resolution on its second reading.

Mr Hoke, to refer it to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr Siler hoped the resolution would be adopted; he wished to see the flag floating from the dome of the capitol, and he hoped that it might long continue to wave therefrom.

Mr Henry thought we ought to have the flag floating above the capitol; we ought to have State pride enough to induce us to purchase a flag.

Mr Hoke thought if we were to act from State pride we should have a *State* flag and not a *national* one. He withdrew his motion to refer, moved to table, and then withdrew that motion.

Mr Crumpler's resolution to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its passage was lost; yeas 62 [not two-thirds], nays 49.

Mr Fleming, a bill to amend an act to establish the bank of Salisbury. Read, referred, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, resolutions from Buncombe, Guilford, and Cumberland were presented by Messrs. Merrimon, Shaw, and Wright. [Those from this County are the resolutions of the secession meeting held by the secessionists in town, who thought the County meeting did not know the County's mind.]

Mr Williams of Cumberland, a memorial from Parker and others, asking for the payment of expenses on the Deep River improvement. Referred to committee on claims.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the engrossed bill for raising the sum of $300,000 arm and equip the State.

Mr. Green, of Franklin, moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended 81 to 31, the bill read, Mr. Waugh offered an amendment that the arms purchased, should be distributed to the several counties in proportion to military population, delivering the quota of any county the arms it may already have.

Mr. Person stated that a similar amendment had been rejected in the Senate, and if adopted in the House and sent back, would doubtless be again rejected, and passage of the bill be thus retarded.

Mr. Mebane said it mattered not what had been the action of the Senate on the bill, the House must act upon its own views of right and wrong; he was in favor of the amendment, and thought that the action proposed would determine what was the design of the bill whether for ordinary, or some ulterior object.

A great number of amendments were then offered and voted down (as was Mr. Waugh's), and finally Mr. Mebane said he was willing to vote for any appropriation for the protection of the State, but the charge had been repeatedly made that these arms are to be used by volunteers for South Carolina, and had not been denied, and he was therefore unwilling to pass this bill unless the assurance was attached to it that the arms were for the benefit of this State.

Mr. Person. Does the gentleman speaking make this charge himself?

Mr. Mebane. I only make it from what has been said here in debate; does the gentleman from Nash over specifically deny it?

Mr. Person. I do; I deny it as a slander upon the Legislature, upon the Governor, and upon the State.

Mr Mebane continued his remarks and Mr Person replied, [no report;] and the bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr Bachelor moved a suspension of the rules for third reading of the bill. Lost, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr Bachelor renewed the motion, and it was again lost.

At 12 o'clock the Senate, Supreme Court and officers came in to receive the Commissioners from South Carolina, who were introduced by Mr Ransom, and Mr Orr thanked the Representatives of the State for the cordial reception he and his colleague had received, and read an address to the Legislature, urging the co-operation of North Carolina in the present Southern movement.

When the address was finished, Mr Clarke, Speaker of the Senate, in behalf of the General Assembly welcomed the Commissioners to the State, and said that whether North Carolina should go out of the Union or remain in it, she would ever feel a warm sympathy for those of her sister States whose interest is identified with her own.

The Senators then returned to their Chamber.

The address was ordered to be printed.

A resolution giving general leave of absence to the 7 was adopted.

Another effort to take up the $300,000 bill failed, and after some unimportant business the House adjourned.

FROM OUR SENATE REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day. Owing to the general leave of absence granted until the 7th of January next, a quorum of the Senate could not be had. When one had been at length obtained, the Journal had been read, Mr. Barringer, from a committee appointed to wait on His Excellency Gov. Ellis to ascertain at what time he would take his oath of office, reported that the Governor had designated the first day of January. The Senate concurred in the Report.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson offered a resolution denying the right of the General Government to coerce a seceding State; and urging the call of a Convention. The resolutions were merely introduced by Mr. Thomas to create for himself another opportunity of making a rabid Disunion harangue to a beggarly row of empty benches. Mr. Turner replied to Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas rejoined, and moved in conclusion that the resolutions lie on the table. The Speaker said that the Senate could take no action on that motion, there being no quorum present.

Mr. Arendell presented a Union memorial from the county of Carteret.

Mr. Brown made a personal explanation, denying any connection with "*the Standard*" or any political paper. He recognized in that paper an able advocate of Democratic principles. He had revised the notes of only his speeches for the State Journal, but the Editor of that paper had declined publishing them, alleging as reason for such refusal, a press of previous matter. He had in consequence of this refusal carried his notes subsequently to the Standard Office for publication.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House met to-day and adjourned.

Messrs. Rob't Smith and Isaac W. Garret, Commissioners from Alabama, addressed a large audience in the Commons Hall last night. Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, the only *Whig* Disunionist in the Senate, presided over the meeting. The speeches of these Commissioners were merely poor rehashes of stereotyped arguments in favor of secession.

The "old Lawrence Hotel" was burned to the ground this morning, having taken fire near day. The fire

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

THE UNION DISSOLVED!—The deed is done!—so far as Resolutions without revolutionary acts can do it. The South Carolina Convention has unanimously *"repealed"* the Ordinance of 1788 whereby it ratified the Constitution of the United States, and declared its connection with the other States *"dissolved."* See the particulars in another column, where, in the debate on the subject, some few of the prominent difficulties of her new position are briefly alluded to.

It is a sad event, big with unnumbered future evils, and blasting many hopes of greatness and glory of this western world.

In our opinion it is the policy and duty of North Carolina, in this crisis, to stand firmly in her present position. She cannot commit herself to South Carolina, which has not only not asked her counsel or aid, but has scouted the idea of the former whilst she claims that we must give the latter, on pain of her hostile legislation on the most important and delicate of our domestic institutions.

It is a wise injunction in the present position of things: "Let us prepare for any event, but watch and wait."

THE WAYS AND MEANS.—In the course of Chancellor Dunkin's speech in the South Carolina Convention he said, on the authority of Mr. Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, that the revenue collected at the custom house in South Carolina did not near pay the expenses of collection; and that he had the best authority for saying, that for the last quarter the post offices of South Carolina cost the government $240,000, while the receipts were less than $50,000.

The financial prospects of the new nation are rather unpromising. She will lose 50,000 inhabitants by emigration in less than two years; for the people will not stand such taxation as she will be driven to.

South Carolina has declared herself out of the Union, and depends upon the Union to give her mails, and to keep her commerce from falling lawful prize to any ship that might choose to take it. Fortunately for her, the United States does not recognize her ordinance of secession. If it did, not a mail bag would be allowed to pass her border, and not a vessel could enter or leave her ports.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITIONS.—Among the many suggestions made from so many quarters, is one by the Albany Journal (Thurlow Weed's paper) which is supposed to have the sanction of both Seward and Lincoln. It embraces "an *affirmant*, but not *revolting*, fugitive slave law; a repeal of personal liberty bills; territorial non-intervention, with a right to come into the Union as States, with or without slavery, whenever they have sufficient population; or, a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line.

These are striking changes of tone.

Mr Crittenden's proposition of Compromise (in last number) was received coldly by most of the Republicans in the Senate, as it is by the ultra Republican papers, whilst the conservative Republicans rather favor it.

It is manifest that *the* scheme of settlement is not yet presented, or that the public mind is not yet in a state to realize its applicability to meet the crisis.

A CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.—A writer in the N. Y. Express, supposing that South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, will secede, says, "let them go in peace;" and then proposes that Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland and Delaware, hold a Convention, and invite to join in it all the States North of them which have passed no personal liberty laws, or have proved friendly to Southern rights (like the city of New York.) Let these unite in a new "United States of America," similar to the present, but explicitly defining the rights of all, whether North or South, as past experience has shown to be necessary. The dissatisfied extremes, North and South, would quietly stand aloof from this Confederacy. "It is at best but conjecture, yet the probabilities are that the new "United States" would consist of the city and eastern part of the State of New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Missouri, and part, if not the whole of Indiana and Illinois. No trifling republic would this be in extent."

A letter from a venerable friend and subscriber in the country says,—

"I have been much pleased with your remarks about secession, especially with your suggestions in relation to the cotton States. If we must secede, let us go any where rather than fall under the domination of South Carolina."

SECRETARY THOMPSON TO GOV. ELLIS.—The Governor communicated to the Legislature on Thursday, with favorable notice, a letter from Hon. Jacob Thompson, who, though now Secretary of the Interior, has been deputed by the Governor of Mississippi as Commissioner to this his native State. Mr. Thompson regrets the necessity for such a mission; but common dangers threaten us, and unresisting submission would be humiliation and ruin. The crisis demands action. Each State must decide for itself; but as a common destiny awaits the slaveholding States, they should consult together for their common defence and welfare. Mississippi is content with the guarantees of our present constitution; but they are on parchment only. The North has not kept faith. "Wisdom dictates that all the questions arising out of the institution of slavery, should be settled now, and settled forever." "I hope that you will allow me to inform Mississippi that North Carolina is fully alive to the importance of the present crisis, and will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for the common defence and safety of the South."

Such is the substance of Mr. Thompson's letter. We have not room for it in full.

OFFER TO FIGHT HER BATTLES.—The Raleigh State Journal gives the following as a resolution offered in the Senate on Wednesday last by Mr. Erwin:—

"Resolved, That having heard of the sober and deliberate determination of the State of South Carolina to sever her connection with the present United States of America, we hereby tender her our sympathy in the position she has assumed, and pledge ourselves to stand between her and the coercion of the Federal Government."

The State Journal thinks that this will pass the Senate. Perhaps so; but South Carolina ought not to feel complimented by such an assurance.

ADJOURNMENT.—The adjournment of the Legislature for the long period of seventeen days is a singular event. We are by no means disposed to complain, however, and are not sure that an adjournment *sine die* would not have been better still.

CALLING A STATE CONVENTION.—The communication of "A Citizen of the United States" is worthy of attention, especially by members of the Legislature.

TEXAS.—We have received, from old North Carolinians we suppose, several copies of the proceedings of a public meeting in Marshall County. A note accompanying one of them says:

"There is a calm determination on the part of the people of this State to go out of the Union."

CHRISTMAS.—"The Nativity," usually a day of overflowings of genial and generous social feeling, is this year saddened by present troubles and painful apprehensions for the future. May the spirit of Him whose birth made it a day blessed above all others, rest upon the people in all parts of our land, and save them from themselves and the effects of their own evil deeds!

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, renewed his speech, in which he maintained that all our difficulties could be settled within the Union; that the claim of a right of secession was a humbug; that whilst there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce a State, there is full power to coerce individuals who [under State enactments, unconstitutional, and therefore null and void,] might set themselves in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the U. S. He contended that for this latter purpose the Government has the power to call the army, navy, and militia to execute the laws. It applies to Vermont, and equally to every other State in the Union. Mr J. quoted from a great number of constitutional authorities to enforce his positions. He concluded with declaring his determination to keep in the Union and try the fate of another contest with the Republicans in 1864, when he believed the Republicans would be defeated.

Mr Lane, Oregon Democrat, replied that when Mr Johnson advanced against S. C. he would be met, as the Republicans would be met at home by the Northern Democracy. He spoke in favor of the right of secession, *and of its exercise now;* denied the right of the Gov't to hold courts or collect revenue in S. C.; and favored a dissolution of the Union in the hope that a better might be re-constructed.

On Thursday, Mr. Pugh of Ohio replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Wade. Mr. P. was for union and conciliation, and besought the Republicans to adopt Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise.

The Chair announced the following as the committee of 13 to consider the state of the country, under Mr. Powell's resolution: Messrs. Powell of Ky.; Hunter of Va.; Crittenden of Ky.; Seward of N. Y.; Toombs of Ga.; Douglas of Ill.; Collamer of Vt.; Wade of Ohio; Bigler of Pa.; Rice, of Minnesota; Doolittle of Wis.; and Green of Missouri. Mr. Davis asked to be excused, which was granted.

On Friday, Mr. Davis intimated that he would make a sacrifice of feeling and serve on the committee of 13, and the President of the Senate was authorized to fill the vacancy by his re-appointment.

The bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company the right to build a bridge over the Potomac, and lay a track through the city, was passed—Ayes 30, noes 15. It now requires only the action of the House to make a continuous railway connection with the Southwest route to New Orleans.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a deficiency bill was passed; the only item of it that gave rise to debate was that appropriating $900,000 to pay expenses of returning Africans recovered from slavers. Efforts to reduce the amount failed.

On Thursday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was passed.

The House was not in session on Friday or Saturday. The Senate adjourned from Friday to Monday.

SCIENTIFIC CUTS.—In one of Fenimore Cooper's novels there is an amusing character of a Surgeon in the Revolution who was a great admirer of "scientific cutting" in killing or wounding an adversary, and could not tolerate the hacking and mangling which sometimes came under his professional observation. We think the Doctor's nerves would not have suffered by reading such keen and scientific cuts as the two following, which we copy as models of appropriateness:—

The official journal [the Washington Constitution] apprizes us of the fact (which had escaped our notice) that two journals, representing political principles very different from ours, have recently alluded to the Intelligencer in respectful and complimentary terms. So soon as we find in any of our contemporaries, belonging to any party, language of similar purport applied to our neighbors, it will give us pleasure to inform our readers of the occurrence.—*Nat. Int.*

That excellent paper the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, lately advertised for an Associate Editor, "a native North Carolinian, a Whig, and a Union man." The Charlotte Bulletin, whose Editor is a South Carolinian and disunionist, copied the notice, heading it, "A Fool Wanted!" and the Dispatch retorts as follows:—

"Our neighbor of the Bulletin is mistaken. Had we wanted a *fool* to help us, we should have made direct application to him. Failing in this, we would have sent to South Carolina and imported one, as the people of Charlotte seem to have done. We are not quite sure, however, that the editor of the Bulletin would have served our purpose after all, for though we may have wanted a *fool*, we should have wished him to be a *gentleman*. This indispensable requisite that editor could in no wise have fulfilled."

WHO WILL DO THE FIGHTING?—We suggest, that when South Carolina assaults Fort Moultrie, the members of the Legislature and the Convention shall be marshalled, under their respective Speakers, Clerks and Door-keepers, to lead the van. They will form a considerable battalion, three to four hundred we believe, and being already in Charleston, can make a "before breakfast" job of it some of these days. Of course they will not imitate the "masterly inactivity" of the Georgia Legislature, which rejected a resolution providing for first ordering its members to the field.

AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN.—The Richmond Enquirer advises the seizure of Washington City, with all the government buildings, with Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort; and that the President should give up all the forts in the South before March. (He will give them up on the 4th of March.)

The Enquirer was laughed at for its pains at Washington city, the Virginians especially being ashamed of such puerile stuff from a paper once so respectable.

THE HOPELESS CLASS.—In one of his speeches on the disunion question, Hon. Bedford Brown said a few days ago:—

"He had heard it remarked on this floor that all hope was gone. He did not belong to the *hopeless* school of statesmen. Never despair of the Republic, was the doctrine of Washington and the glorious commanders of the revolution. The Doctor who was called to a sick patient, and who on visiting his patient pronounced *that he had no hope*, would not only be regarded as a very unskillful Doctor, but as having a design, *with malice aforethought*, to kill the patient."

THE REACTION.—The N. Y. Express says,—

"The Republicans are not only involving the country in civil war, but destroying their party. They will be voted down in every Northern State, the way things are going on, except in Vermont and New Hampshire. To-day, indeed, we could elect Edward Everett Governor of Massachusetts by 20,000 majority."

The Baltimore American expresses a prevailing sentiment as follows: "The Union can do without South Carolina, and it is to be hoped she will be quietly let alone to experience the results of her headstrong wilfulness." But for the precedent, this would be the very best thing that could happen. But what sort of a Union is that from which one State after another can withdraw upon any pretext of real or imaginary grievance?

A Sign of the Times.—The squinting towards a constitutional monarchy, is one of the signs of the times, at the South, worthy of notice.—*Richmond Whig.*

We have reliable information that there is a strong and growing tendency that way in the States South of this.—*Observer.*

Supremacy of the Law the need of the Times.—No country can long prosper, be it republic or monarchy, where the laws are not supreme and reverence for them is not general. Evasions of law, under whatever pretext, are but the first steps toward open and bold defiance of it, and of such defiance it anarchy and ruin are the certain unavoidable consequences.—*N. Y. Com.*

The above great truths should never be lost sight of, and especially should they be uppermost in men's minds in times like the present, when there are so many seeming incentives to violence. In such times upright and patriotic men should be careful by word and deed to set an example of faithful observance of all legal and moral obligations and restraints.

SENATORIAL MANNERS.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says, "The aristocratic Mason to-day left off his suit of homespun." As the correspondent does not state that the honorable Senator donned anything else, the reader may be inclined to question an aristocracy which is *sans culotte.*

DARING BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Jesse K. Kyle, in the most prominent part of Hay street, in front of the Fayetteville Hotel, was entered on Thursday night last and robbed of both money and goods to a considerable amount. The guard, seeing a light in the store, called out to know who was there, when the robber answered boldly that it was Mr. Kyle himself. Mr. Kyle was not in town, a fact unknown to the guard.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 19.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—The bill to appropriate $300,000 to be applied by the Governor to the purchase of arms has occupied much time in both branches of the Legislature. Its *immediate* passage, without being printed—without reference to a committee—was put on two grounds: first, that there were well grounded apprehensions that a scheme was on foot in some of the South Eastern counties to produce a domestic disturbance—and the Senator from Burke said his people demanded arms because there were 400 negro men working on the Rail Road in his county. And second, that the Governor was in correspondence with some gun factory which would supply the arms, if *purchased immediately*, at *cash* prices and take payment in our State bonds at *par*. This bill was offered by the Senator from Buncombe. Gov. Morehead insisted the bill should be referred to the Military Committee. It was so referred, and yesterday was reported back, with an amendment associating the heads of the Military Academies with the Governor, to determine on the kind of arms to be bought—but unaccompanied by any report from the committee. The Senators who urged the first ground for their extraordinary haste were so ridiculed for the apprehensions they expressed that they grew ashamed of it, and ceased to urge it. The second one was shown to be one which no sensible man could urge who had any respect for the intelligence of the Senate. The ostensible grounds for the immediate passage of the bill were so palpably untrue, that suspicion arose that they were wanted for some object which the movers were not willing to disclose. Several Senators threw out their suspicions. Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment authorizing the Governor and Council to expend $1,000,000 for arms. After a very long discussion in which many Senators participated, the amendment of Mr. Bledsoe was rejected by a large majority. The Senator from Iredell moved to amend the bill by providing for the distribution of the arms among the counties in proportion to the number of persons required to bear arms. This amendment was offered to test the correctness of the suspicion that they were intended to be placed in the hands of minute men got up for the purpose of volunteering their services to go to South Carolina. The amendment was rejected by a large majority. On the final passage of the bill only three Senators voted against it, Messrs. Sharpe, Ramsay and Worth.

The bill came up on its 2d reading in the Commons to-day. It met with a determined resistance, every Democrat and a few of the Whigs favoring its passage. About 7 o'clock this evening it passed its second reading, and immediately a motion was made to suspend the rules (which requires a vote of two-thirds.) The vote stood, yeas 66, nays 36. So the rules were not suspended. It will be called up to-morrow and will pass. An amendment offered in the Commons, that the arms should not be removed from the State, was rejected.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Hall of New Hanover offered certain resolutions on Federal relations as the basis of an elaborate speech. He read from inflammatory abolition speeches and documents—dwelt upon the election of Lincoln—the liberty bills, &c.; from which he deduced the conclusion that the breach between the North and South was irremediable—that compromise should no longer be thought of—and passed a high eulogium upon the gallant little State of S. C.

Hon. Bedford Brown replied, making the most powerful effort I ever heard from him. He dwelt in withering terms upon the change in the political scenes. It was equal to any drama. He had voted for Breckinridge. He and those with whom he acted were accused throughout the canvass of entertaining Disunion purposes; every man of them had repelled it as a calumny and slander. Nothing had occurred since, save the election of Lincoln, which all then admitted as likely to happen. Who had declared before his constituents that he would go for secession or disunion if Lincoln was elected? What do we now behold? Were any people ever so deceived? Why did the Senator from New Hanover cull the bitterest sayings of the vile Sumner and Seward, and dwell upon them, and pass over Pierce, and Breckinridge, and Buchanan, and Commodore Stockton, and the million and a half of voters in the free States who voted against Lincoln—scarcely referring to these friends in the free States who are still willing to preserve the Constitution and enforce the laws? Why did he pass over the signs of a returning sense of justice which were daily reaching us from the free States?

Mr. Thomas of Jackson replied. He was for an immediate dissolution of the Union—in grandiloquent style described his brave constituents in the fastnesses of the mountains, having little interest in slavery but ready to march to the tented field in vindication of Southern honor and protection of slavery. Said if our ancestors had "watched and waited," they would have played into the hands of the tories of the Revolution.

Mr. Brown rejoined, that "watch and wait" was not an expression of his, but he would say that if Gen. Washington had not "watched and waited,"—if he had not practiced the Fabian policy—he would have played into hands of the tories. If he had impetuously rushed into battle, as Lee and Gates, *both Englishmen*, desired him to do—both of whom tried to supplant him on account of his "watch and wait" policy—the revolution would have resulted in the overthrow of liberty, the result which the tories desired. Englishmen were not wanting now to deride this watch and wait policy. England and Englishmen had always hated slavery. He alluded to the fact that Gates, who had intimated that Washington's Fabian policy proceeded from cowardice, ignominiously fled after the battle of Camden, riding down horse after horse, and never stopping till he reached Hillsboro'. Would the impetuous courage of the Senator from Jackson, when the battle came on, have a like finale? If gentlemen would not have confidence in his patriotism, he might be excused for saying that he and his relatives in the Southern States had as extensive an interest in slave property as, perhaps, any other family in the South. He supposed it would be conceded that he was as desirous as other men to protect his property. Slavery was not the *cause*, but the *pretext* for Disunion. Such was Gen. Jackson's well-known opinion: the inflammatory speeches of Southern men, often having little or no interest in slavery, furnished the Abolitionists their chief pabulum.

The foregoing is a very imperfect sketch of the patriotic and eloquent speech of the Senator from Caswell, but gives its leading features.

Mr. Taylor of Brunswick then followed. He was opposed to any further compromises with the North:—the North always got the better in all our compromises: He was for a dissolution of the Union for existing causes. He insisted that when the Douglas division of Democracy refused the Southern platform at Charleston, the Union was in effect dissolved, &c.

This again called up Mr. Brown, who stated that to his personal knowledge an amendment to the platform, upon his suggestion, as I understood him, containing everything a Southern man could reasonably ask, was submitted to the delegation from New York, who agreed to accept it: that the extreme South rejected it, whereby an irreconcileable breach was brought about in the Democratic party; and the election of Lincoln was the result.

I suppose the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

In the course of the discussion to-day, Gen. Dockery, and Messrs. Eure, Sharpe and others made eloquent Union speeches.

FROM ANOTHER OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Several members of both branches of the Legislature are leaving to-day, and others will to-morrow, to spend Christmas with their families and friends and mix and counsel with their constituents during the holidays. The political horizon continues exceedingly dark, scarcely a ray of light greets the patriot's eye. Still we must not despair, but hope the chastening hand of the Almighty will be removed before the temple of liberty is entirely prostrated.

The condition of our country is overwhelmingly distressing to all except the extreme disunionists. They seem to be enjoying the prospect in great glee. We have had in the City for several days two Commissioners from Alabama and Secretary Thompson from Washington City. The Secretary so far has done or said but little in public; his business seems to be with the Governor and his particular friends of the secession school. The Alabama gentlemen were received on yesterday in magnificent style—Senators having repaired to the Commons Hall to unite with the House; all rose at their approach and received them standing.

One of the gentlemen, Mr. Garrett, read a well written and respectful communication from Alabama, followed by a short speech of the same character, which closed the first scene. Last night both gentlemen addressed a large audience in the Commons' Hall at considerable length. In point of ability their speeches were of quite a respectable character, but in matter very objectionable to a large portion of those present. If our Governor had written to his Alabama Excellency to send him two of the most decided ultra disunionists in all the South, I doubt very much whether the order could have been filled better than by the two sent. One had been a Bell and the other a Breckinridge Elector; both had been Whigs; never liked Democracy; great lovers of the Union, and especially of North Carolina, their father-land; slavery was the issue; secession is constitutional; the Apostle Paul was a friend to fugitive slave-laws; the Union now dissolved; no responsibility upon North Carolina; *Alabama* would relieve her of that; but North Carolinians must fight with Alabama; obliged to do so, could not help themselves; great dangers ahead, but death behind; expected to fight, determined to fight, for full share of the public property. In revolution could tell what we are to-day but not to-morrow; would not believe Congress if they were to pass all the laws the South wants, nor the State Governments if they were to repeal the liberty laws; a long tirade against the North—North Carolina knew it all; North Carolina and Alabama blood the same; both would fight and conquer side by side. All of which seemed to delight a large sprinkle of disunionists, including quite a number of members, but not a majority.

The Effect of the 100 Guns Yesterday.—It was announced by the Journal, and no doubt flew by telegraph to different parts of the country, that one hundred guns were fired in this place at noon yesterday in honor of the secession of South Carolina. We would like to send along with that report a statement of the *effect* produced by the unnecessary waste of so much powder. It must have disconcerted the gentlemen engaged in the melancholy display very much. In less than twenty minutes after the firing commenced every vessel in port, we believe, except one, *run up the stars and stripes!*

There has not been such a display of bunting in our river and along our wharves for a long time. On our way to dinner we turned, and looked down Dock street, and across the river to where the secession cannon were placed; and *between* us and the smoke which rolled along the water at each discharge, and *far above* it, floated serenely in all its pride and beauty the gorgeous ensign of the Republic.—*Wilmington Herald.*

South Carolina Conference.—Among the appointments we note:—

WADESBORO' DISTRICT—S H BROWNE P E
Wadesboro' Circuit—S Jones, J Hutchison.
Ansonville Circuit—A W Walker.
Carolina Female College—W C Powers, Agent.
Albemarle Circuit—J M Cline.
Concord Circuit—E W Thompson, P L Hermon.
Rocky River Mission—O A Chrietzburg.
Monroe Circuit—B G Jones, G W DuPre.
Lancaster Circuit—L Wood.
Catawba River Mission—A H Harmon, one to be sup.
Chesterfield Circuit & Mis—L Scarborough, J F Wilson.
Cheraw—W S Black.
Bennettsville Circuit—R R Pegues, R B Alston.
Society Hill Mission.—D. A. Ogburn.

The next session of Conference is to be held at Chester, S. C.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD.—During the last week $5,931,713 in gold arrived at New York from Europe and California.

At Richmond, Exchange on New York 6 per cent. premium. N. C. Notes 2% discount.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst. by Rev. Dr. Mason, W. D. BARNES, Esq., and Miss ARABELLA C. COTTEN.

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst. by Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. T. S. LEMAY and Miss ANNIE B. ALLEN.

In Washington, N. C., on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Mr. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, of Pitt county, to Miss MARY E., daughter of John S. Hawks, Esq.

Near Mary's Garden, on Wednesday night, the 19th inst., by G. W. Lawrence, Esq., Mr. RICHARD J. HARRISON to Miss SIDNEY CAIN, daughter of the late Saml. Cain.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 6th inst. after a painful and protracted illness, Col. MARCELLUS JORDAN, aged about 55 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 24.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pork 6 to 6½, Cotton 7 to 9, Corn 75, Oats 50, Spirits Turpentine 26. No other changes to note.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 22, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 75, Virgin 1 40, Hard 90. Common Rosin 75. Tar 1 55. Cotton low to good middling 9½ to 10½. No other transaction. During week, last sales of Spirits at 30. Corn 50 to 57½. Lime 90 to $1. No other report.

At New York, Cotton firm, Middling Uplands 10½ cts. Flour advanced 10 cents; Southern $5 to $5 30 per bbl. Wheat advanced 3 a 5 cents; red $1 26 a 1 27, white $1 35 a 1 42. Spirits firm at 32½ a 34. Rosin dull at $1 20 for Common.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 9½. Flour 7 50 to $8.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Strs Fanny and North Carolina, with Passengers, and Goods for T S Lutterloh, J W Powers, D Anderson, Beaver Creek Co, McNeill & Blue, A N McDonald, W Bow, D Kemp, E F Moore, G W Williams & Co.

Bank of North Carolina,
FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

THIS Bank will be closed Tuesday next (Christmas.) All notes and acceptances due on that day must be anticipated.

The Board of Directors will meet on Wednesday 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r.

Dec'r 22. 1t

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN,
Dec. 27, 1860.

THE Members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8 A. F. M., will celebrate this day, by a meeting at 7 o'clock, P. M. when the officers elect, for the ensuing Masonic year, will be duly installed.

All brethren in good standing are cordially invited to participate. By order,

1t W. L. ROSE, Sec'y.

$15,000
Worth of Clothing, &c., at Cost.

WE SHALL CONTINUE to SELL at Retail (unless otherwise disposed of,) until sold, our stock of

Superior Ready-Made Clothing;

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Bags, and a great variety of Fancy Goods,

At Cost for Cash Only!

N. B. Persons indebted to us by note or account, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, as we desire to close our business as speedily as possible.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec'r 21. 1t

For Sale.

A LARGE quantity of OAK and PINE WOOD; which will be brought to market on the Railroad, as required, and delivered to parties who apply for it at the lowest market prices.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Dec. 24. 81-3t

For Hire the ensuing Year.

A NUMBER of Negroes; among them are several house servants, and boys between the ages of 10 and 15. Also, one good Turpentine hand. Apply to

Mrs. J. W. EVANS.

Dec'r 22. 81-2t

For Hire.

A SERVANT BOY. Apply to

W. L. ROSE.

Dec'r 21, 1860. 1t

NOTICE.

THE ACCOUNTS due me are now made out, for 1860. Interest will be charged if not paid on or before the first of next month.

JAMES KYLE.

Dec. 19. 80-2t

Negroes to Hire.

ON Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at the residence on Carver's Creek, I will hire out for the ensuing year the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of C. Hargrove, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of hiring.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Guardian.

Dec'r 22, 1860. 81*2t

To Hire for 1861.

A LOT of likely NEGROES, belonging to the Mullins estate—men, women and boys. To hire privately before or publicly on the 1st of January 1861, at the Market House. HENRY MULLINS.

Dec'r 24. 81-3t

$10 REWARD!

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension of my boy JACOB, who ran away about a week since. He is about 6 feet high, will weigh about 165 or 175 pounds, about 19 years old, has a space between his upper front teeth as though one tooth had been taken out. His complexion is tolerably black.

R. McDANIEL.

Dec. 19, 1860. 80-2t

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—A great variety of ordinances were offered yesterday as to commercial, revenue and postal matters. They were of a contradictory character, some proposing to collect a revenue from duties on imports, and others to abolish all duties.

To-day R. Barnwell Rhett, Chairman of the committee to frame an address to the Southern States, read a long and able paper, reviewing the injuries which South Carolina had received since her connection with the Union. Mr. Pope moved that the address be not printed in the newspapers until final action. Agreed to, with but three dissenting voices.

Mr. Wardlaw from the committee appointed to prepare an Oath of office under the 4th article of the South Carolina Constitution, reported a form of Oath of allegiance to South Carolina, which gave rise to long debate.

Ex-Governor Adams with Messrs. Orr and Barnwell, have been elected Commissioners to treat with the Government at Washington.

The Convention went into Secret Session.

Hon. Caleb Cushing was here last night and spent five hours and returned to Washington. Subject of his mission unknown.

The Legislature to-day changed the name of the committee of Federal to Foreign relations, and appointed a committee to report the style of a State flag. There is a general procession of minute men here to-night. Several thousand of minute men, citizens, strangers, firemen and military are in the line. The city is alive with pleasurable excitement. A number of private residences, public places, and newspaper establishments are illuminated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The Democrat has a confirmatory article of the appointment of the Hon. Edward Bates as Secretary of the Interior, and of his acceptance.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—The election for the Convention on Wednesday, resulted in a large majority of delegates in favor of immediate and separate secession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Orders have been issued to Major Anderson to *surrender Fort Moultrie if attacked.*

I am reliably informed that Major Anderson telegraphs here that *he had surrendered a large number of arms which had been removed from the arsenal to Fort Moultrie, to the authorities of Charleston*, on a demand being made for them. This was done *in obedience, as he says, to the spirit of orders he had received from Washington.*

An official dispatch, giving information of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was received this afternoon by President Buchanan. A number of Southern men were with him at the time, and I learn that he exhibited much agitation on hearing the news. The news of the passage of the ordinance produced intense excitement in Congress to-day. The South Carolina members retire from Congress on Monday.

Special to N. Y. Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20, 1860.—To-day's Journal has a leader on secession, which, from its relations to the President elect, has significance.

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her federal officers may resign, and she may close her courts and post offices, but she cannot get out of the Union until she conquers this Government. While this Government endures there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate another federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law then comes the tug of war. The President in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of March 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws must be executed. The President has no discretionary power. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty.

Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The Union meeting held here yesterday was large and enthusiastic. Conciliatory resolutions were adopted.

Another Defeat of the Republicans.—SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Dec. 20.—A special election for Mayor took place in this city yesterday. Stephen C. Bemis, democrat, was elected by 90 majority over Daniel L. Harris, republican.

The Position of Maryland.—A correspondence between Gov. Hicks and Mr. A. K. Handy, commissioner from Mississippi, was to appear in Saturday's Baltimore American. Mr. Handy enquires whether the Gov'r will convene the Legislature for the purpose of co-operating with Mississippi in measures necessary to defend the rights of the South, and to form a new Confederacy. The Gov'r replies that Maryland is identified with the Southern States in feeling, institutions and habits, but she is also conservative and devoted to the Union under the Constitution. He declares the people to be almost unanimous to uphold the Union and maintain their rights under it. They believe their rights will be yet admitted and secured in the Union, and that out of it it is certain they will be respected no longer. Not until every honorable constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted, will they consent to its dissolution. The people of Maryland are anxious that time and opportunity be given for a fair and honorable adjustment of grievances of which they, more than any other State, have a right to complain. They believe a large majority of the people of the Union desire such adjustment, and he thinks it will be effected promptly. When satisfied that there is no hope of this, and not till then, will he exercise any power to afford even an opportunity for such proceedings. Whatever power he may have, he will use only after full consultation with other Border States, since, in the event of dissolution, they will suffer more than all the other States combined. He is now corresponding with the Governors of those States, and awaits with great solicitude for any indication of the course to be pursued by them. When these are made he will take such steps as duty and interest demand. He is consequently unable to say whether or when the Legislature will be called together.

General Scott,—temporarily in this city, is, we have seen, the subject of several notices in the newspapers; such as, 1, that he is about to resign his commission in the army; 2, that he has matured a plan for invading and conquering any seceding State or States; and, 3, that he is opposed to garrisoning our Southern forts so as to place them beyond capture by heated mobs or unauthorized squads of volunteers.

We can say with confidence that there is not the least truth in any of those rumors.

National Intelligencer.

Later from Europe.—The Fulton arrived off Cape Race on Friday, from Southampton with dates to the 12th inst.

The Fulton brings $600,000 in specie. Her general news is unimportant.

Commercial.—The Liverpool Cotton market was generally unchanged. The sales on Monday and Tuesday reached 18,000 bales. Flour has advanced 6d. Wheat has advanced 1d. to 3d. Corn advanced 6d. Provisions dull.

CALL AND SETTLE.

MY BILLS are all being made out, and will be ready for settlement on the 1st January. I hope my customers will avail themselves of the notice, and call as early as possible and settle, and save me further trouble.

ALEX'R. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 24. 81-3t
Presbyterian 1t.

1000 bbls. Common Rosin wanted.

I WISH to purchase 1000 bbls. common ROSIN, and pay for it in Spirits Barrels and Hoop Iron.

JOHN H. COOK.

Dec'r 24, 1860. 81-3t

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-i6m.

BOOKS THAT ARE SURE TO SELL.

C. T. EVANS, 532 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, offers to BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK AGENTS, the *Exclusive Agency*, by Town or County, of several IMPORTANT NEW WORKS now publishing by SUBSCRIPTION. No Bookseller or Agent, in any part of the country, can fail to sell these books.

Address for further particulars,

C. T. EVANS, Box 4553, P. O., New York.

☞ Every subscriber obtained ensures to the Agent a continuous profit.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-1t.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

BUFFALO ACADEMY,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.

Dec. 15. 81-6t*

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861. It is located at the Jackson Springs, in Moore County, celebrated for the Medical properties of the water. Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 to $8 per month. Tuition, $8, 12 50, and $18 per Session.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Moore Co., Dec. 22. 81-*4t

Presbyterian 3 times.

Statesville Classical School.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, Principals.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, now permanently located at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861.

The PREPARATORY COURSE and CLASSES embrace a period of four years.

Students will be prepared for COLLEGE, or by a thorough course in the classics, for TEACHING or BUSINESS. DAILY exercises in TACTICS and DRILL.

Board can be obtained in the family of one of the Principals at $9 00.

Tuition and Board, one-half in advance.

Address Principals, Statesville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-4w.

TOKAY WINE FOR SALE.

2000 BOTTLES Scuppernong, Catawba and Forest Wine, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE, Vintage 1859. Grapes raised and Wine made at Tokay Wine Cellar, near Fayetteville, N. C., by W. T. Horne, the purity of which is guaranteed, and may be subjected to a chemical analysis. A fair opportunity for all lovers of good Wine to supply themselves, and at the same time encourage the pioneers of this branch of business of their own State and country, and get a pure article.

In a country like ours, blessed with every thing to make life p

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

In the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, Judge Douglas declared that "in nineteen cases out of twenty where a fugitive slave enters Illinois, he is arrested and returned without any judicial process whatever. Those portions of the State which border on Kentucky and Missouri are in harmony with their neighbors on the other side, and a fugitive slave is returned as regularly as a stolen horse. Where the fugitive is returned the newspapers do not notice the fact. In cases where there is an arrest, as a matter of course, he is returned if he turns out to be a fugitive, and there is no excitement. But, perhaps, in the twentieth case, a rescue is made, then the newspapers are filled with the horrors of that rescue. I wish we could have a list of the fugitive slaves that are returned, and of the number rescued, and I venture the assertion that Southern gentlemen would be amazed at the fidelity with which the law has been executed. I believe if we could have a record of the cases, they would be ashamed to bring up that subject as one of the causes to justify the dissolution of the Union. I have no apology to make for the Personal Liberty bills. I think them all a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and I think they ought to be repealed at once, and that our Northern people ought to repeal them as a duty to themselves—not upon any demand of the Southern people, but to put ourselves in the right. The State I have the honor to represent never passed any such law. There may be instances where a fugitive runs away and is never found. There are instances where horses are stolen and we never find them. But I am speaking of the complaints which arise from the non-execution of the law. My object is not to create irritation, but to soothe the excited state of feeling, in order that we may discuss this question in a proper temper, and upon its merits. My purpose is to meet this question fairly."

There is unfortunately too much truth in another remark of Judge Douglas, that "where there is sectional strife and excitement there seems to be a proneness on the part of the newspaper press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against the other."

PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, Dec. 11, 1860.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Moore, assembled at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday last, at about half-past 12 o'clock. On motion, Col. John Morison was called to the Chair, and Alex. Barrett, William McLeod, and John W. Warner, requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of D. Davis, amended on motion of Dr. S. C. Bruce, a Committee of one from each Captain's District was appointed to draft Resolutions for the action of the Convention. During the absence of the Committee the meeting was addressed by Col. Jas. C. Davis, C. Dowd and Dr. H. Turner, all taking substantially the same ground, to-wit: That it will be the inevitable duty of the Southern States to *secede or revolt*, whichever it may be termed, unless the triumphant sectional party of the North shall recede from the aggressive position it has assumed by renouncing its "higher law" doctrines, repealing those statutes which have been passed in wanton violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution, and giving to the Southern people satisfactory assurance that the unmitigated warfare which has been waged for twenty-five years against their rights and their property shall be speedily ended, and that no attempt will be made by the incoming administration to conduct the government upon Black Republican principles.

The Committee returned and through their Chairman, A. R. McDonald, Esq., reported the following:

Resolved, 1st. That although the election of a President by a sectional party is not sufficient cause in itself for secession or revolution, yet the success of the Republican party in November last is much to be deplored, and its disastrous effects are to be seen and felt in the wild excitement which prevails in the South, in the depression of stocks, derangement of currency, and the unmitigated hostility between the North and the South. This sectional triumph and the intense feeling occasioned thereby should remind us of the necessity of preparing to maintain our honor and our rights against any assaults that may be made upon them.

Resolved 2d. That the Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land, formed by sagacious statesmen whose patriotism had been purified by the fires of the revolution; that under its protection our country has become great, prosperous and powerful; that it is eminently calculated to guard against the encroachments of power, to prevent oppression and shield the rights of the minority, and that in any emergency which may arise, all constitutional remedies ought to be fairly tried and exhausted before any act should be done calculated to precipitate us into revolution and to make our prosperous and happy country the scene of havoc and desolation.

Resolved, 3d. That the passage of "personal liberty bills" by some of the Northern States is inimical to our constitutional rights and in opposition to that spirit of fraternity and friendship which should characterize the action of one State towards another as members of a common Union: that as citizens of North Carolina we insist upon a repeal of such obnoxious laws, and that we consider it the duty of the General Assembly now in session, to enact such laws, if in their power, as will lead to the repeal of these statutes.

Resolved, 4th. That North Carolina is attached to the Union according to the Constitution; it has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past and the hopes of the future. It has already made us the most prosperous, and if preserved, will soon make us the most powerful nation on earth. If, however, the Constitution should be violated, or if any attempt should be made by a dominant sectional majority to administer the government on principles inimical to the rights, equality and safety of the slave-holding States, North Carolina will set her face against a Union which will thus have lost its vitality and virtue, and unite her destinies with other slave-holding States in a new confederacy or remain an independent Republic.

Mr. McDonald addressed the Convention, dilating upon the magnitude of the country, the strength of the Union, &c. &c. Pending the motion to receive the report as read by Mr. McDonald, a minority report was read by Alex. Barrett and offered as a substitute, which was rejected. The minority report differed from the majority chiefly on two points. It opposed retaliatory legislation on the part of Southern States, upon the scripture "resist not evil," and also opposed secession under any and all circumstances. The first four resolutions of the majority report were then read and adopted one by one. A discussion arose upon the 5th resolution, for which, on motion, the two following were substituted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a State Convention for the purpose of considering the course to be taken by North Carolina in the present crisis of National affairs.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a re-organization of the Militia, the formation of a volunteer corps, and an appropriation by the Legislature for arms and equipments.

A verbal proposition was submitted by Col. W. B. Richardson, in relation to our Bank suspension laws, but not knowing precisely the import of it I will not attempt to report it. During the progress of the meeting a number of earnest speeches were made by Col. Morison, Dr. Bruce, Col. Richardson, D. Davis, Alex. Barrett, W. R. Barrett, H. Tysor, T. J. Clegg, and others. There was a good deal of excitement and some confusion. A motion was made by Dr. Bruce and carried, to send a copy of the Resolutions to our members at Raleigh to be laid before the Legislature. A motion was made for the Secretaries to have the proceedings published, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it being now dusk, and the eagerness to adjourn, that motion was not acted on; consequently I have taken the trouble of furnishing you with a brief summary of the proceedings which you can lay before your readers if you are so disposed.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS,

OFFER FOR SALE—

Rio, Laguira, Java and St. Domingo Coffee; Crushed, Loaf, Cut Loaf, A. B. and C. Coffee Sugars; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Steel, Nails; Horse Shoes; Hoop Iron and Rivets; Trace Chains; Anvils; Hammers; Shovel and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Shovels, Spades; Scythes; Hoes; Fry Pans; Hollow-Ware; Shot; Lead; Bagging and Rope; Buckets; Fish; &c., &c.

Sept. 30. 67-2t-*6t

MARRIED,

Near Fayetteville, on Tuesday, Dec 18th, by the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. JAMES A. McNEILL, of Gonzales county, Texas, to Miss FLORA, daughter of Archibald Graham, Esq., of Cumberland.

At Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Mr. RALPH P. BUXTON of Fayetteville, to Miss REBECCA H. BLEDSOE of Raleigh.

In Raleigh, on the 18th inst., at the residence of Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, Mr. QUENTIN BUSBEE to Miss ELIZABETH BLEDSOE, all of Raleigh.

In Washington City, on December 13th, by Rev. Mr. Holmead, THOS. C. WEISIGER, of North Carolina, and Miss SUE B. SUTTLE, daughter of T. T. O'Dell, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

In Haywood, Chatham county, on the 16th inst., by Robert Faucette, Esq., Mr. W. B. WILKIE and Miss HESTER ANN MANN.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening last about 7 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET SANDFORD, wife of John W. Sandford, Esq., in the 49th year of her age—after a long sickness, which she bore with all the patience of a Christian. During her confinement for nearly two years, no murmur has been heard to escape her lips. Her disease was consumption.

The death of this lady has made a void in a very large family in our town, to whom she has been every thing, and they are bowed down by this sad blow.

Of a remarkable amiability of character, of an even and regular temper of mind, with a full sense of her responsibility to her God, and with a perfect trust in a Saviour, lovely in her life, lovely in her death, she has passed to the bosom of her God. May the God of all goodness, the Saviour who is all merciful, sanctify this severe trial to all the members of the family, and the large circle of friends who sympathize with them in this affliction.—*Communicated.*

DEATH OF WM. E. TROY, Esq.—We regret to learn by letter from the Postmaster at Wadesborough, that Wm. E. Troy, Esq., of that place, died on the 17th inst., whilst sitting in his chair at the Hotel where he boarded. He was a most worthy gentleman, well known here, where he formerly resided; and has filled the office of Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity of Anson for many years, and with rare ability. We suppose he was about 60 years of age.

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

The Bill of Complaint of Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, and Isham P. Walters,

Against

Albert Peacock, and Robert McKenzie.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, Albert Peacock, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to make his personal appearance at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint against him filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

Jane Baker vs. James Baker.

Petition for Divorce. A Vinculo Matirmonii.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, James Baker, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the Petition filed against him, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Office of the Clerk & Master in Equity, Asheboro, Nov. 12th, 1860.

WHEREAS Isaiah K. Craven, Executor of John R. Craven, deceased, has filed in this office his petition against Ransom W. Craven, and wife Nancy, Laura Craven, Joseph K. Craven, and others, to settle up the estate of his Testator. And it appearing by the allegations of said Petition, verified by affidavits, that Ransom W. Craven and wife Nancy, Joseph K. Craven, Wm. T. Sutton and wife Charity, Franklin Craven, Alijah Craven, and Eli Adaline Craven are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk & Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at office in Asheboro', this 12th of November, 1860.

71*6w] S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r. of Green Smith, Dec'd., vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer newspaper, published in the town of Fayetteville, that the said John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, and Cuddy Smith, be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1860.

73*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.

A. W. Pool & Co., vs. Timothy Lucas.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Lands shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's Debt, Interest and Cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860.

72*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

The Eclectic Magazine for Jan.

Dec'r 17. E. J. HALE & SONS.

HUSKE & ANDERSON,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

☞ Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.

Nos. 40 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRIGHT HUSKE, JOHN H. ANDERSON.

Formerly B'k Cape Fear. For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.

Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Mrs. HART

Is now receiving a Handsome Assortment of

WINTER MILLINERY,

Including a variety of Fancy Articles, Head Dresses, &c.

Nov. 10. 69-3m

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, on Maxwell Street, between the Female High School and the Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct. 2. 58tf

GUANO.

A SUPPLY of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, always on hand. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 30. 67-2t-*6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

NEW GOODS!

A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Boling Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON.
B. W. THORNTON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*3m

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1y*as

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences		1st October.
2d	" "	10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter	"	20th February.
2d	" "	1st May.
Vacation	"	10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1860. 28tf

SPECIAL TERM.

State of North Carolina, Cumberland Co.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

His Honor ROBERT S. FRENCH, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Cumberland County, be held on the First Monday in February A. D. 1861, and that publication thereof be made in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified to be in attendance.

From the Minutes.

J. W. BAKER, Clerk.

Nov. 24. 63-tc

Presbyterian copy.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.

June 8. 27-tf

Cape Fear River Land

FOR SALE.

640 ACRES OF LAND lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the River into the Sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into River-ridge, Swamp and Sand-hill Land. About 80 acres adjoining the River are cleared and produce well. There are good sites for building.

The Report of an Engineer establishes that drainage of the Swamp Land may be effected at a moderate expense.

Terms to suit; and a bargain offered. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1860. 60tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

For Rent.

THE pleasant and desirable Residence on Haymount, belonging to Mrs. Sophia H. McLean, is now offered for rent. Possession given the 1st of January 1861.

For terms apply to THOS. H. McLEAN.

Dec'r 7. 77-4t

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

51 TONS PRIME COAL, for sale by

J. A. WORTH.

Sept. 25. 56-tlJ

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by settling their respective obligations, thus enabling him to do in like manner with others.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 8, 1860. 59-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.

Oct 1. 57-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*lypd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,

Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 67*1y

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,

Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF

HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

SOUTHERNERS

Look to Your Interest.

WE are the only SHOE MANUFACTURERS in the State, that make a No. 1 article of KIP SHOES and Negro BROGANS, without Welts. We intend to make to the fullest extent, if we have the patronage, which we truly and earnestly solicit. All orders shall have prompt attention. Now is the time for the South to encourage all such.

WM. CARTER & SONS.

WM. CARTER. DAVID A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Oct. 25, 65 3m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.

ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY

A. J. WOODWARD,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. }
L. A. POWELL. } POWELL & McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

The Eclectic Magazine for Dec.

Nov. 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE UNION MEN of the County of Bladen, without regard to party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the last Saturday in December, instant, for the purpose of deliberation and counsel in regard to the condition of the Country.

Dec. 14. 77-3t

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BROWN & CARTER was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Those indebted to the late Firm are requested to make payment by the 1st day January, 1861.

BROWN & CARTER.

Lumberton, N. C.

Dec. 10, 1860. 77-3t

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of A. D. Brown in the business of the late firm of Brown & Carter, would inform his customers and the public generally, that the usual Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c. will be kept constantly on hand at the old stand, (Brick store) where he would be glad to have them call and favor him with a liberal share of their patronage as heretofore.

J. R. CARTER.

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 10. 77-3t

Carthage Male and Female Institute.

JAS. D McIVER, Prin. of Male Department.
Mrs. R. C. CHISHOLM, Prin. of Female Department.
Miss M. C. ROBERTSON, Instructress in Music.

NEXT session will begin on Tuesday after 1st Monday in Jan'y 1861.

Tuition as heretofore.

Carthage, Dec. 1, 1860. 77-3t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department of a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77-3t

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher in a Preparatory School, by a Southern Graduate. Good references can be required. For particulars address IRA T. WILSON, Smithfield, N. C.

Dec'r 7. 77-4t

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE,

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of June. Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a circular.

Dec'r 7. 77-3t

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS or those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are stamped with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while no shifts can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79tf

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants,

75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85, Duane St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening this week in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE